

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 1

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

1684. Almquist, Jan Carl. JOH. AX. ALMQUISTS
TRYCKTA SKRIFTER [Joh. Ax. Almquist's printed
works]. Personhistorisk Tidskrift 1955 53(1/2):
1-4. A bibliographical survey of Almquist's
published works. Grete Thanhofer
Reviewed also: 1727

1685. Avakumovic, Ivan (London Oratory School,
Chelsea). LITERATURE ON THE MARXIST MOVEMENT IN
YUGOSLAVIA (1872-1944). Journal of Central Euro-
pean Affairs 1955 15(1): 66-70. Bibliographical
survey of the rise of Marxism in Yugoslavia, point-
ing out the difficulties in documenting the history
and the gaps in it that must be filled. The chief
post-World War II publications as well as the
earlier works on the subject are noted. Writings
of both Communists and non-Communists are listed.
The effect of Tito's break with the Cominform on
the historiography of Yugoslav Marxism is discussed.
C. F. Delzell

1686. BIAUDET, J.-C., and W. Schmid. DIE
SCHWEIZERGESCHICHTE IN DEN PERIODISCHEN VERÖFFENT-
LICHUNGEN DES JAHRES 1953 [Swiss history in the
periodical publications of 1953]. Schweizerische
Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1955 5(2): 260-267.
Comprehensive bibliography of articles on Swiss
history appearing in historical periodicals
published in all parts of Switzerland in 1953.
H A Staff

1687. Bürger, Paul (Cologne). NEUERE KIRCHEN-
GESCHICHTE (LITERATURBERICHT) [Recent church histo-
ry (Review article)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft
und Unterricht 1954 5(12): 762-769. On the
basis of fifteen recently published German studies,
monographs and source works on church history, the
author argues that modern church historiography
must relate Christianity to the whole of human ex-
perience rather than to any particular denomination
R. Mueller

1688. Boesch, Joseph. NEUERE LITERATUR ZUR GE-
SCHICHTE DES NATIONALSOZIALISMUS [Recent literature
on the history of National Socialism]. Schweizeri-
sche Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1955 5(2): 206-214.
Documents on National Socialism are not easily
accessible and too numerous to give a clear picture,
publications containing selections of documents
could fulfill a useful purpose. Memoirs and bio-
ographies have been published in abundance, but are
mostly unreliable. Of real historical value are
Paul Schmidt's Statistik auf diplomatischer Bühne 1923-
1944 (Bonn: Athenäum Verlag, 1949) and Friedrich
Heinecke's Die deutsche Katastrophe (Wiesbaden:
Brockhaus Verlag, 1946). Works on the military
history of the period and general histories of the
National Socialist state are few. H A Staff

1689. Cano y V. Vazquez de Prada, José L. (Seminar
for Modern History, Valladolid). APORTACION DE LA
HISTORIOGRAFIA FRANCESA A LA HISTORIA DE ESPAÑA DE
1936 A 1951 [The contribution of French historians
to Spanish history, 1936-1951]. Revista de Archivos,
Bibliotecas y Museos 1955 61(1): 81-108. An
enumeration of the works of French historians on
Spanish history from the early Middle Ages to the
end of the Civil War (1939), which appeared from
1936-1951, with short abstracts and critical remarks.
Ingeborg Luyken

1690. Chałasiński, Józef (Łódź Univ.). HISTORIA
NAUKOWEGO I KULTURALNEGO ROZWOJU LUDZKOŚCI [History
of the scientific and cultural development of man-
kind]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(1): 294-307. Review
of the plan of this work, which is now being pre-
pared under the auspices of UNESCO. Deplores the
omission of the expression "working classes" and
that many Slavic nations (e.g. Poland) are not
mentioned in the first five volumes. In volume 6,
Communism is treated as a regional idea of the East,
whereas Socialism and Catholic democracy are cited
as Western ideas. Russia and the Peoples' Democra-
cies, which are not members of UNESCO, have had no
say in the planning of the book. The editors should
consider accepting various interpretations of certain
problems from different unco-ordinated standpoints.
A. F. Dygnas

1691. Feliu Cruz, Guillermo (Biblioteca Americana
J. T. Medina). FONDO HISTÓRICO Y BIBLIOGRÁFICO JOSÉ
TORIBIO MEDINA: PROGRESS REPORT. Hispanic American
Historical Review 1955 35(2): 271-273. After
listing the officers of the Fondo (founded by the
Chilean Congress in 1952), a complete list of the
works published by the Fondo as well as those in
press and in preparation is given.

R. B. McCornack

1692. Fortney, Edward L. (Drew Univ., New Jersey).
THE LITERATURE OF THE HISTORY OF METHODISM. Re-
ligion in Life 1955 24(3): 443-451. A book re-
view essay covering bibliographies and biographies
of the Wesleys and other Methodist leaders, his-
tories, and dissertations on all aspects of Method-
ism. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1693. Grunewald, Jacques (London). LES TRAVAUX
SUR L'HISTOIRE DE LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE EN
GRANDE-BRETAGNE [Works on the history of the Second
World War in Great Britain]. Revue d'Histoire de la
Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(17): 58-64.
Britain as the sole victor participating in the war
from the beginning and free from controversy over
war entry, defeat, occupation, collaboration and re-
sistance, is favorably placed for objective war

studies. Extensive series of military, medical and civil official histories are in process and about twenty volumes have thus far been published. Independence of scholarship is admirably blended with regularity and quality of production. The only major gap is British diplomatic history. Studies undertaken independently by British scholars stress British problems and aspects of Nazism.

H. C. Deutsch

1694. Hem Day. QUELQUES REMARQUES BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES SUR L'INFLUENCE DE WILLIAM GODWIN EN FRANCE [Some bibliographical remarks on the influence of William Godwin in France]. Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History 1955 (1): 5-16. Lists and comments briefly on works of Godwin translated into French and on French studies of Godwin and his influence. J. Colton

1695. Hofer, Walther (Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin). DEUTSCHLAND UND RUSSLAND 1918 BIS 1945 (Literaturbericht) [Germany and Russia, 1918-1945 (Review article)]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1955 2(1): 90-93. A review article commending works on various aspects of German-Soviet relations from 1918 to 1945 by E. H. Carr, A. Rossi, G. L. Weinberg, H. G. Sasse and on the U.S. State Department files on Nazi-Soviet relations, 1939-1941. The author also castigates a work by G. Seraphim for its nationalist bias and attributes disputes over the interpretation of this period to the intense political interest it has engendered. In the absence of adequate documentation, writers on this subject often resort to conjecture and speculation.

R. Mueller

1696. Kula, Witold. ROK MICKIEWICZOWSKI [Mickiewicz's year]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(2): 3-12. The year 1955--the centenary of the death of Mickiewicz--provides an opportunity to study the epoch of romanticism. Lists the historical papers prepared by various scholars in the "Mickiewicz Session" of the Polish Academy. A. F. Dignas

1697. Lehmann, Heinz. ENGLISCHE GESCHICHTE [English history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(3): 195-196. A survey of recent German publications. Attention is also drawn to Harold Nicolson's George V (German translation, Munich, 1954). W. E. Heydendorff

1698. Schlenger, Herbert. SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER OST-DEUTSCHLAND UND DIE ÜBRIGEN HERKUNFTSGEBIETE DER DEUTSCHEN OSTVERTRIEBENEN [Writings on East Germany and the other areas of origin of German refugees from the East]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(2): 119-131. A bibliographical report on the research on Central and Eastern Europe carried out in various centers in West Germany. These historical papers have reference to the Baltic countries, East and West Prussia, Pomerania, Poznań, Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, and the German settlements in the Danube area. W. E. Heydendorff

1699. Silberner, Edmund. THE WORKS OF MOSES HESS. Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History 1954 (3): 221-266. Supplements and completes the bibliographical inventory of the publications, manuscripts and correspondence of the nineteenth century pioneer in socialism and Zionism, the first part of which appeared in a previous issue

[See abstract 23]. Contains also a selective list of publications on Hess. J. Colton

1700. Tavera Alfaro, Xavier. BIBLIOGRAFIA HISTORICA MEXICANA [Bibliography of Mexican history]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(1): 114-123. A list of books concerning the history of Mexico published in Mexico during 1954. Brief critical notes.

R. B. McCornack

1701. Treue, Wilhelm. WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE [Economic history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(3): 189-195. A bibliographical article. Numerous new publications, which began to appear in 1953 and 1954 in England, USA and Germany, bear witness to the lively interest taken in economic history. W. E. Heydendorff

1702. Unsigned. BIBLIOGRAPHY. Middle Eastern Affairs 1955 6(6/7): 198-209. Includes historical works on the Armenian community, the civilizations of the Orient, Islamic law, Muslim communities the industrial revolution in Egypt, national currents in Egyptian literature and Tunisia. Also contains abstracts of books and articles and a list of periodicals quoted. H A Staff

1703. Vaucher, Paul (Sorbonne). HISTOIRE DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE (2e PARTIE) (PÉRIODE MODERNE) XIXe ET XXe SIÈCLES [History of Great Britain. 2nd Part. Modern Period. 19th and 20th centuries]. Revue Historique 1955 213(1): 81-99. Bibliographical article. Over fifty books are discussed, almost all of them published after 1949. Among the categories into which these works fall are biography, political parties, soldiers' memoirs, Victorian society, liberalism and radicalism, religion, population, Scotland, and Ireland. R. B. Holtman
See also: 1004

1704. Vogelsang, Thilo (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). DIE ZEITGESCHICHTE UND IHRE HILFSMITTEL (1) [History and its aids (1)]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(2): 211-222. The study and analysis of contemporary source material must be considered as proper historical investigation. So far, Germans recording contemporary events have not placed their observations and reflections within the background of their era or rendered them in a competently digested manner. A bibliography of chronicled sources and studies of German history between the World Wars is appended and divided into 1) retrospective and current general bibliographies; 2) special topics, eras or geographical spheres, and 3) biographies. R. Mueller

1705. Wallace, William S. (Librarian and Archivist, New Mexico Highlands Univ.). BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHED BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON THE HISTORY OF THE ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, 1941-1947: A PARTIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE WRITINGS ON AMERICAN HISTORY. New Mexico Historical Review 1954 29(3): 224-233. Partially annotates 115 bibliographies directly or indirectly dealing with the history of the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming published between 1941 and 1947, inclusive. Author

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

1706. Gardiner, Harvey C. (Washington Univ., St. Louis). THE MEXICANS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. Americas 1955 11(4): 575-587. Describes the author's successful introduction of a new method of teaching history in Mexico based on class-room use of audio-visual aids and excerpts from Mexican literature.

R. Mueller

1707. Henry, Louis. DÉMOGRAPHIE DU PASSÉ. RECHERCHES PAROISSIAUX ET GÉNÉALOGIES [Demography of the past. Parish registers and genealogies]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1954 11(11/12): 11.

Discusses the sources, methods and procedures for studies of the populations of the past. For the more recent past, census returns, official vital statistics, and special polls aid in demographic studies. For earlier times, such as the Old Regime, such sources are either non-existent or inadequate; parish registers and genealogies serve as the best substitutes. Certain procedures have now been adopted for the use of data cards on births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths in order to obtain cumulative results from an ever-widening geographical area of study. L. M. Case

1708. Kluge, Paul (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München). AUFGABEN UND METHODEN ZEITGESCHICHTLICHER FORSCHUNG [Tasks and methods in the study of contemporary history]. Europa Archiv 1955 10(7): 29-7439.

Refutes arguments that there is insufficient documentation for the scholarly study of history is discipline, and insufficient distance from the period to ensure objectivity. The contemporary historian has the duty of giving warning, by referring to history, when current political philosophies and institutions are unsound. In Germany he has the special duty of revealing the truth to a generation falsely schooled. In choosing material the Nuremberg trial documents form a good starting-point. A systematic examination of participants should also be undertaken. Contemporary history demands careful examination of sources, systematization and the use of sociological analysis. H A Staff

1709. Kulczycki, Jerzy. ZAGADNIENIE SYSTEMATYKI KRYTERIÓW PERIODYZACJI ORAZ PRAWIDŁOWOŚCI I SPECYFIKI ROZWOJU HISTORYCZNEGO [Problems of systematizing the criteria of historical periodization and of the regularity and specific features of the historical process]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(2): 26-158.

Theoretical considerations on the application of such Marxist concepts as changes in the means of production, class struggle, changes in superstructure, etc., to the division of history into periods and epochs. A. F. Dygnas

1710. Morse, Richard B. (Columbia Univ.). LANGUAGE AS A KEY TO LATIN AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY. Americas 1955 11(4): 517-538. The study of the development of Latin American speech habits during the course of Western European colonization provides rich insight into Latin American history. The author analyzes the adaptation of European languages and idioms to the Latin American cultural, ethnic, and geographical setting by drawing extensively on published material and on excerpts from Latin American literature. R. Mueller

1711. Quirin, Heinz (Göttingen). VOM WESEN DER GESCHICHTSKARTE (1. TEIL) [On the nature of the historical map (Part I)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(10): 598-609. Reviews nineteenth-century German and Austrian official and non-official efforts to prepare historical maps and to introduce cartographical studies as a tool of history. R. Mueller

1712. Renvall, Pentti. ERÄISTÄ NYKYAIKAISEN HISTORiantutkimuksen tavoitteista [Concerning some objectives of modern historical research]. Historiallinen Aikakauskirja 1955 (1): 13-25. An essay on historical method, cautioning against oversimplified and partial interpretations of complex phenomena. J. I. Kolehmainen

1713. Tavera Alfaro, Xavier. LA CARRERA DE HISTORIA EN MEXICO [The career of history in Mexico]. Historia Mexicana 1955 4(4): 624-636. Traces the development of history courses on the university level in Mexico. Two new programs currently being discussed by the Technical Council of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University are presented in full. R. B. McCornack

1714. Terveen, Fritz (Institut für den wissenschaftlichen Film, Göttingen). DER FILM ALS HISTORISCHES DOKUMENT [The film as historical document]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(1): 57-66. Reviews previous efforts to utilize the film as historical source material and deplores that in Germany the film is not yet recognized as an essential research tool for recent history. The maximum documentary value of the German film lies in its portrayal of personages or events free from deliberate staging, as in newsreels, and accompanied by spoken or written commentaries. The wealth of German movies since 1895 warrants archiving and cataloguing, particularly for the coming generations which will have no knowledge of events that are still fresh in the memory of the present generation. R. Mueller

1715. Wastell, R. E. P. (Clissold Secondary School, Stoke Newington). THE WALL PICTURE AS A VISUAL AID IN TEACHING HISTORY. History 1954 39(135/136): 90-99. Praises the pedagogic merits of visual aids in history teaching and discusses their value on the basis of illustrations contained in two recently published works on English Medieval History.

R. Mueller

1716. Waters, Bruce (Univ. of Nebraska). THE PAST AND THE HISTORICAL PAST. Journal of Philosophy 1955 52(10): 253-269. The author contends that the past is not uniform but multifarious and he takes as his task "the unmingling" of the various forms in which the past is re-created. These are often confused with history and include the realms of habit, memory, the science of geology, and historical fiction. The last, however, is close to history, in a dependent relationship. Belief in historical objectivity is a faith, not a logically demonstrable postulate. E. E. Kraehe

1717. Weniger, Erich (Göttingen). DIDAKTIK (LITERATURBERICHT) [Didactics (Review article)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(9):

559-562. Examines several recent German methodological studies on effective history teaching in the lower secondary grades. R. Mueller

1718. Williams, Donald C. (Harvard Univ.). MORE ON THE ORDINARINESS OF HISTORY. Journal of Philosophy 1955 52(10): 269-277. Challenges the many recent doubts about historical objectivity. History

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 1794, 1827, 1900, 1989, 2054, 2081, 2119, 2227, 2309

1719. Abers, Benno (Washington, D.C.). LATVIJAS SUTNIS PROFESORS DR. ARNOLDS SPEKKE [The Latvian Minister, Professor Dr. Arnolds Spekke]. Latvijas Brivtāi 1954 1(5): 1-3. A brief survey of the scientific activities of the historian and philologist, Dr. Arnolds Spekke, the new Latvian envoy in Washington. E. Andersons

1720. Bauhofer, Oskar. "WEG NACH ROM". ZU EINER MONOGRAPHIE ÜBER FRIEDRICH HURTER ["Road to Rome." Concerning a monograph on Friedrich Hurter]. Schweizer Rundschau 1955 55(1): 3-8. Deplores that Friedrich Hurter (1787-1865), Pope Innocent III's famous Swiss biographer, has fallen into oblivion and praises the efforts of Peter Vogelsangen's sympathetic Hurter biography, Weg nach Rom [Road to Rome] (Zurich: Zwingli Verlag, 1954), to restore his fame. Vogelsangen examines Hurter's religious experiences within the context of the nineteenth century Romantic movement to Catholicism. Hurter's conversion, like Newman's, represented the adjustment of his outward ritualistic, formal church affiliation to his long-held Catholic inclinations. R. Mueller

1721. Blackwood, George D. (Boston Univ.). FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER AND JOHN ROGERS COMMONS--COMPLEMENTARY THINKERS. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(3): 471-489. While Turner the historian and Commons the economist are recognized as scholars who deeply influenced their chosen fields, the close similarity between them has been obscured. Both recognized that every age rewrites history anew with reference to the prevailing conditions, and both studied the evolution of distinctively American institutions--Turner the western frontier process and Commons the business labor union. Each believed that America's growth reflected a balance between contesting forces and both exhibited a humble spirit of inquiry. Both studied those institutions which seemed indigenously American, and both breathed optimism. In methodology, Turner was deductive and Commons inductive. Argues that they should be treated as contiguous and complementary social scientists, whose theories of development serve to renew our faith in Man's past and Man's future in America. L. A. Reilly

1722. Bolin, Sture. SJU SVENSKA HISTORIKER [Seven Swedish historians]. Scandia 1953/54 22(2): 195-249. Analyzes the scholarly production of Sven A. Nilsson; Gunnar T. Westin; Sten Carlsson; Sven Ulric Palme; Kjell Kumlien; Gösta Hasselberg and Hugo Yrwing and rates them in that order for the vacant chair of history at Uppsala. E. Ekman

1723. Boxer, C. R. (Univ. of London). SOME NOTES ON PORTUGUESE HISTORIOGRAPHY 1930-1950. History 1954

is basically not different from most other sciences with respect to relativism, bias of the investigator predictability, and synthesis. It is not that history is so solidly based but that all science has questionable methods and postulates, so that, on a common-sense level, history stands up as well as the rest. E. E. Kraehe

39(135/136): 1-13. Sets out to show that "historical studies in Portugal are not in a state of suspended animation, and that present performance gives hope of a bright future." The article consists of brief critical discussions of the principal publications, and publications in progress, in various fields of history. Those in which outstanding or promising work has been done include the history of the Society of Jesus in Portugal and Brazil, and of Portuguese expansion into, and administration in, Africa and Asia, by Jesuit scholars and others; medieval Portugal; and the political and diplomatic history of Portugal in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Periodical literature is also briefly surveyed. The author offers a list of seven of the "most common failings" of Portuguese historians.

W. M. Simon

1724. Eaton, Clement (Univ. of Kentucky). RECENT TRENDS IN THE WRITING OF SOUTHERN HISTORY. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(2): 26-42. A brief study of the "new look" in the writing of Southern U.S. history since 1945. There is a new interest in objective history writing concerning the South, particularly in relation to the Negro and a trend toward emphasis on economic, social and cultural history rather than political and military history.

E. D. Johnson

1725. Erdmann, Karl Dietrich. THEMEN DER EUROPÄISCHEN GESCHICHTE [Themes of European history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(1): 6-22. Two of the most important of the many themes to be treated by historians concern freedom and order. W. E. Heydendorff

1726. Gentzen, Felix Heinrich. SPRAWA ZIEM POLSKICH W REWIZJONISTYCZNEJ HISTORIOGRAFII NIEMIEC ZACHODNICH I W PRACACH HISTORYKÓW NRD [The problem of the Polish territories in the revisionist historiography of West Germany and in the works of historians of the German Democratic Republic]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(1): 278-290. Analyzes the work of various institutes for research on Eastern Europe in West Germany, as well as the publications of the East German historians. A list of Polish books translated into German is also given. The most important task facing the East German historical institutes is the publication of historical sources from the German archives bearing on Polish affairs.

A. F. Dygnas

1727. Hildebrand, Bengt. JOH. AX. ALMQUIST 1870-1950. MINNESORD [Joh. Ax. Almquist 1870-1950. In memoriam]. Personhistorisk Tidskrift 1955 53(1/2): 1-7. An appreciation of the deceased historian as the greatest scholar in the field of genealogy. See also: 1684

Grete Thanhofer

1728. Holotfk, Ludovít (Slovakian Academy). ACE HISTORYKÓV SĽOVACKICH [Works of Slovakian historians]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(1): 268-4. Analyzes Slovakian historical writing since 1945, which appeared under the auspices of the Historical Institute of the Slovakian Academy.

A. F. Dygnas

1729. Jabłoński, Henryk (Warsaw Univ.). O NOWE OJRZENIE NA DZIEJE POMORZA [Towards a new attitude the history of Pomerania]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(4): 3-16. Reflections on the conference organized by the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Science in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the re-incorporation of Pomerania into Poland and the tenth anniversary of its final union with People's Poland. Criticizes Polish pre-war (bourgeois) historiography for its insufficient interest in the history of Pomerania and for treating it from the nationalistic point of view. Also points out certain shortcomings of the post-war studies of the problem. Ends with a sharp criticism of Woodrow Wilson for his scornful attitude towards Poles and Chinese.

A. F. Dygnas

1730. Kerstenowa, Krystyna. PAST AND PRESENT. KRYTYCZNE CZASOPISMO HISTORYKÓW ANGIELSKICH [Past and Present. A progressive periodical of English historians]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(1): 290-297. Reviews the first two years of this periodical's publication. Analyzes many papers and reviews stressing their Marxist attitude. Past and Present, which is edited by many prominent Marxist historians (though not exclusively by them), aims at attracting scholars who are "often still far from Marxism."

A. F. Dygnas

1731. Leśnodorski, Bogusław. NAUKA HISTORII W PIERWSZYM DZIESIĘCIOLECIU POLSKI LUDOWEJ [The science of history during the first ten years of People's Poland]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(1): 17-58. Describes the development of the science of history during the first ten post-war years. Many of the more important historical works are mentioned. The writings of this period fall into two groups, with the year 1948 as a dividing line. "The work of the majority of historians in that early phase was characterized by bourgeois objectivism, methodological eclecticism...and hero-worship." In the second phase, thanks to the help and guidance of the Communist Party, Polish historical works are written from the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism.

A. F. Dygnas

1732. Macek, Josef (Director, Historical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science). STAN ZADANIA CZECHOSŁOWACKIEJ NAUKI HISTORII [Status and tasks of Czechoslovak historiography]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(4): 371-377. Lists the more important historical works published since 1948. Stresses the importance of the creation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science with its Historical Institute (1952), but finds that "young marxist historiography" is on a comparatively low theoretical level. There is a dearth of studies on general history (as distinct from the history of Czechoslovakia) and not enough work is being done on the history of the arts and sciences.

A. F. Dygnas

1733. Moszczeńska, Wanda. CZY HISTORIA HISTORIOGRAFII JEST WĄSKĄ SPECJALNOŚCIĄ? [Is the history of historiography a narrow field of study?]. Kwartal-

nik Historyczny 1955 62(2): 159-171. With some reservations agrees with the theses of Prof. Kieniewicz [See abstract 76]. In studying the work of individual historians special attention should be paid to the underlying currents of thought among contemporary historians and to the intellectual climate in general. By way of illustration some works of Wacław Sobieski and Tadeusz Wojciechowski are analyzed.

A. F. Dygnas

1734. Poppe, Andrzej. U ŹRÓDEŁ POSTĘPOWEJ HISTORIOGRAFII SZLACHECKIEGO REWOLUCJONIZMU: ZORIAN DOŁĘGA CHODAKOWSKI (1784-1825) [At the springs of the progressive historiography of the revolutionary nobility: Zorian Dołęga Chodakowski 1784-1825]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(2): 13-35. A biographical sketch of the pioneer of the archeology and ethnography of Slavic countries who is highly respected in Poland and Russia. His real name was Adam Czarnocki. Based on printed material and some MSS from the Czartoryski Archives in Cracow and the Warsaw University Library.

A. F. Dygnas

1735. Sawczyński, A. GENERAL MARIAN KUKIEL JAKO HISTORYK WOJSKOWOŚCI [General Marian Kukiel as a military historian]. Bellona 1955 (2): 5-10. A critical assessment of the career and writings of the Polish military historian, General Kukiel.

J. Erickson

1736. Sawczyński, Adam (Col.). Ś. P. OTTON LASKOWSKI. ZM. 11.X.1953 [The late Otton Lakowski. Died 11 October 1953]. Teki Historyczne 1954 6(3/4): 206-207. Obituary of the prominent Polish military historian. Until 1939 he was the editor of the "Military History Review." He specialized in the history of Polish wars in the seventeenth century.

A. F. Dygnas

1737. Schlenke, Manfred. KULTURGESCHICHTE ODER POLITISCHE GESCHICHTE IN DER GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG DES 18. JAHRHUNDERTS. WILLIAM ROBERTSON ALS HISTORIKER DES EUROPÄISCHEN STAATENSYSTEMS [Cultural history or political history in the historiography of the eighteenth century. William Robertson as the historian of the European state system]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1955 37(1): 60-97. Together with David Hume and Edward Gibbon, Robertson influenced the development of modern historiography. This critical analysis of his works aims at answering the question of whether Robertson can really be considered a "cultural historian."

W. E. Heydendorff

1738. Spekke, Arnolds (Washington, D.C.). CĪŅA PAR LATVIEŠU VĒSTURI [Struggle over Latvian history]. Latvijas Brīvības 1955 1(7): 1-15. Analyzes the objectives and methods of the oppressors of the Latvian nation to interpret the history of Latvia in their favor and notes the activities and most important findings of Latvian historians in domestic and foreign archives. Vast materials on Latvia are still awaiting research workers--for instance at the British Museum and at the Library of Congress. Historians ought to study Latvian life in order to understand properly the fate of the small nations.

E. Andersons

1739. Śreniowska, Krystyna. STANISŁAWA ZAKRZEWSKIEGO POGLĄDY NA POWSTANIE PAŃSTWA I NARODU POLSKIEGO [Stanisław Zakrzewski's opinions on the origins of the Polish state and nation]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(4): 85-115.

Stanisław

Zakrzewski (1873-1936), professor of Polish medieval history at Lvov University, was a Socialist in his youth, and later became a National Democrat and finally a follower of Pilsudski. He took an active part in public life, writing for newspapers and holding a seat in the Polish Senate. His historical works reveal an idealistic approach, deny the role of the masses in history, and show his regard for the importance of strong men and authority in the historical process. He believed and taught that the state was created by strong rulers of tribes whose national consciousness was weak or non-existent. It developed later within the state under the influence of the ruler. A. F. Dygnas

1740. Szczecinowski, Waldemar and Jerzy Serczyk. PRACE REWIZJONISTYCZNEJ "NAUKI" NIEMIEC ZACHODNICH NAD DZIEJAMI EUROPY WSCHODNIEJ [Revisionist works of West German "learning" on East European history]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(4): 378-397. Composed of 1) the more important excerpts from Szczecinowski's paper on the aim and organization of "Eastern Studies in Western Germany," reprinted from Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1953 1(5) and 2) Serczyk's paper reviewing the contents of the Zeitschrift für Ostforschung for 1952.

A. F. Dygnas

1741. Tazbirowa, Julia. "THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW." Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(1/2): 256-262. Reviews the last nine volumes of the American Historical Review. "American imperialist historiography" is severely criticized. The contents of the American Historical Review show that in post-war years there is noticeable retrogression in all branches of historical science. Historians admit that laws or even regularities of historical process cannot be discovered. A. F. Dygnas

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 1927, 2050

1744. Bailey, A. G. (Univ. of New Brunswick). THE IMPACT OF TOYNBEE. Queen's Quarterly 1955 62 (1): 100-110. A review article of Toynbee's A Study of History, Volumes VII-X, noting that they cast his thought in a somewhat different mould from the earlier volumes. A number of the more recent commentators and critics of Toynbee are referred to. H. D. Jordan

1745. Bates, M. Searle (Union Theological Seminary, New York). TOYNBEE AS HISTORIAN. Christianity and Crisis 1955 15(4): 27-30, 32. A critical discussion. Noting not only Toynbee's erudition and universality, but also his subjectivism, partisan selectivity, and exaggerated emphasis on the Church as a causal factor in the history of Western civilization, Bates concludes that Toynbee is not so much an historian as a philosopher of history, "a pamphleteer for the learned."

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1746. Ciardo, Manlio. TRIBUNALE GIURIDICO E TRIBUNALE STORICO [Juridical tribunal and historical tribunal]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(3): 533-538. Thoughts on a historical problem inspired by Croce's diary entry of 2 December 1943, that worthwhile investigations deal with the moral responsibilities of a people (historical tribunal) rather than with the crime of the individual leader

1742. Zeeden, Ernst Walter (Freiburg i.Br.). DIE AUSEINANDERSETZUNG DES JUNGEN JACOB BURCKHARDT MIT GLAUBE UND CHRISTENTUM [The reckoning of the young Jacob Burckhardt with faith and Christianity]. Historische Zeitschrift 1954 178(3): 493-514. Attempts to shed new light upon Burckhardt's religious views, by using his published letters and other sources. The author describes how Burckhardt became a student of theology, but that he was unable to reconcile the teachings of theology with those of modern science and rationalism. In less than two years Burckhardt broke with theology and organized religion, rejecting the supernatural aspects of the Christian faith, but retaining an admiration for the human qualities, morals, and historical representatives of Christianity. He approved of the conversion of the German tribes to Christianity, regarding the Christianity of that era as progressive, but rejected it in his own era as an obstacle to historical progress. After a period of inner conflict, Burckhardt achieved a synthesis of his early faith and his new rationalism. His secular humanism was a blend of utilitarianism, social gospel, and love of art as a purifying and uplifting substitute for faith and as an index of historical progress. J. L. Snell

1743. Żywczyński, Mieczysław (Rev., Catholic Univ. Lublin). STANOWISKO LUDWIKA PASTORA W HISTORIOGRAFII PAPIESTWA [The place of Ludwig Pastor in the historiography of the Papacy]. Życie i Myśl 1955 2(2/3): 26-59. Appreciation of the value and shortcomings of Pastor's work, based on published works. Summarizes the polemics occasioned by his work and analyzes his social and political ideas and activities. A. F. Dygnas

(juridical tribunal). The ruling classes lead society as a whole either by ethical-religious motivation toward progress or by atheistic, economic self-interest toward stagnation and self-destruction. History reveals the human struggle involved in moving from old to new, from inertia to creativity.

L. M. Case

1747. Dawson, Christopher. THE INSTITUTIONAL FORMS OF CHRISTIAN CULTURE. Religion in Life 1955 24(3): 373-380. Holds that an educational schism has led Humanists to seek the ideal culture, while Christians seek the ideal of primitive Christianity. But culture cannot be separated from religion, and the study of Christian culture is necessary in order to understand the modern world. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1748. Fetscher, Iring (Assistent, Tübingen Univ.). DIE SOWJETISCHE WELTANSCHAUUNG UND DIE WISSENSCHAFTEN [Soviet philosophy and the sciences]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(11): 7-8, (12): 4-6, and (13): 6-8. Part one, "How Marxism Developed into a Philosophy," traces the development of the Hegelian philosophy of history as applied by Karl Marx through the broader interpretation of Engels and Lenin to Stalin's canon, "reminiscent of certain traits of orthodox liturgy." Part two, "The Effects of Historical Materialism," describes historiography from M. M.

rowski to E. Tarlé and linguistics according to J. Marr and Stalin. Part three, "The Effects of Electical Materialism," defines this term and describes its application to physics and biology. The fact that N. Vavilov was replaced by T. D. Lysenko, and other changes, seems to be connected with the rise of National Socialism in Germany. Documented.

H. Hirsch

1749. Gumpoldskirchner, Richard. WOZU DIEN EINE SCHICHTSAUFFASSUNG? [What is the purpose of a concept of history?]. Tagebuch 1955 10(11): 7.

Toynbee's views, as expressed in his Vienna lecture "Occurrence and Recurrence in World History," attest to present-day philosophical helplessness. In particular, Toynbee left unexplained: 1) the connection between recurrence and causality; 2) the system of law--if any--on which his "pattern" concept operates, and 3) a substantiation of his claim that psychological forces determine economic depression cycles. R. Mueller

1750. Gupta, A. C. (Calcutta). THE HISTORICAL PATTERN. A LECTURE DELIVERED IN CALCUTTA. Itihas 54 5(3): 141-156. When the prestige of philosophy was very high even physical science was described as natural philosophy. History has been described as a science, but even Gibbon could not foresee the coming of the revolutionary era. Toynbee's attempted forecasts, but has only drawn a picture of the aspirations of Western society and culture as they appear to a European mind. Dictatorship of the proletariat is a fond hope expressed in historical terms. The historian should be content merely to awaken curiosity about the march of humanity along its devious path. Journal (N. Sinha)

1751. Krümer-Badoni, Rudolf. ERNST JÜNGER ET LE MONDE MODERNE [Ernst Jünger and the modern world]. Documents 1955 10(6/7): 757-768. A critical evaluation of the philosophy and literary works of Jünger. Discusses his thesis of the complete triumph of technocracy and of a technical elite in the future of a totally rationalized world. Discusses Jünger as the central philosopher in the political world as well as his principal literary efforts. J. L. B. Atkinson

1752. Landberg, Georg. HISTORIETOLKNING OCH HISTORIEFORSKNING [Historical interpretation and research]. Historisk Tidskrift för Finland 1954 39 4(4): 114-125. Essay on the difficulty of distinguishing between historical interpretation and knowledge, with a discussion on Friedrich Meinecke, Karl Jaspers, Arnold Toynbee and the Swedish historian Harald Hjärne. E. Ekman

1753. MacMaster, Robert E. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). THE QUESTION OF HEINRICH RÜCKERT'S INFLUENCE ON DANILEVSKY. American Slavic and East European Review 1955 14(1): 59-66. Examines Solov'ev's theory that Danilevsky's Russia and Europe was greatly influenced by Rückert's Lehrbuch der Weltgeschichte. Actually, Danilevsky was influenced mainly by Slavophilism, the biological theories of Cuvier and Baer, and some concepts from the science of statistics. Rückert believed in the possibility of a final world historical synthesis, whereas Danilevsky believed in the cyclical interpretation of history. The question of Rückert's influence remains open. Though we cannot be sure that Danilevsky read Rückert, or what his interpretation was if he did, there are some striking similarities

between the theories of the two men.

R. B. Holtman

1754. Meyer, Hans. FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH SCHELLING UND DIE GEGENWART [Schelling and the present]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 155(5): 330-339. Gives a biographical sketch of Schelling and a brief description of his ideas with particular reference to their influence upon Bergson, Tillich, Barth, and others. The analysis is partly based upon a work of Schelling only recently brought to light. The emphasis is upon his religious thought.

W. R. Hitchcock

1755. Parker, W. M. PROFESSOR TOYNBEE'S 'MAGNUM OPUS.' Quarterly Review 1955 293(604): 206-217. Examines and analyzes the various intellectual influences and thought processes of Arnold Toynbee which motivated him to write A Study of History (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1934). R. Mueller

1756. Rosenthal, Jerome. VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(2): 151-178. Based chiefly on an analysis of Voltaire's Essai sur les Moeurs et l'Esprit des Nations. Writing in an age when superstitions like witch-hunting still persisted, Voltaire identified the enlightenment with universal truth. Logical and factual inconsistencies abound in his writings, but there emerges a pattern justifying a rational morality through history. Voltaire's antipathies (e.g., against Christianity and Judaism) prevented his tolerance for distant cultures from developing into a systematic philosophy of time and circumstance. Less constricted in his world view than Hegel was to be, Voltaire's European-centered ideas prevailed among nineteenth-century ethnologists. W. H. Coates

1757. Rubel, Maximilien. LE MAGNUM OPUS DE KARL KAUTSKY: "LA CONCEPTION MATÉRIALISTE DE L'HISTOIRE"--1927 [The Magnum Opus of Karl Kautsky: "The Materialist Conception of History"--1927]. Revue Socialiste 1955 (83): 4-14 and (85): 275-291. A critical analysis of the most important theoretical work of the German Social Democrat. Finds that Kautsky assigns greater significance to biological aspects in social and human development than did Marx and Engels and diverges in various other ways from orthodox historical materialism. J. Colton

1758. Salvemini, Gaetano (Univ. of Florence). EMPIRICI E TEOLOGI [Empiricists and Theologians]. Ponte 1955 11(1): 31-37. Professor Salvemini comments in a seriocomic tone on two philosophies of history--the "empirical," which sees in the historical process only "results," and the "theological," which sees only "ends." The discussion of the subject by Alfredo Galletti in his Natura e finalità della storia nel moderno pensiero europeo: dalla storia filologica allo storicismo idealista [Nature and finality of history in modern European thought: from philological history to idealist historicism] (Milan: Fratelli Fabbri, 1953) is approved by Salvemini, particularly the parts pertaining to the nineteenth century "empiricist" historian, Carlo Cattaneo, and the "theologians," Benedetto Croce and Giovanni Gentile, whose philosophies both Galletti and Salvemini take to task. C. F. Delzell

1759. Schnabel, Franz (Univ. of Munich). MODERN TECHNIQUE IN HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT. Review of Politics 1955 17(1): 82-110. An explanation of

the superior position of Western culture and civilization among the various civilizations of the world. The superiority of Western people rests on the exact natural sciences and the techniques based on them. It is Schnabel's belief that these modern techniques were, until contemporary imitation by the various civilizations of the world, peculiar to the Roman-Germanic people. He forcefully demonstrates modern man's necessity for historical knowledge if he is to understand the present. It was this ability of the Roman-Germanic people to use accumulative historical knowledge that enabled Western civilization to advance beyond that of the non-Western world.

Journal (G. B. Baehr, Jr.)

1760. Shinn, Roger L. THE RELIGIOUS VISION OF ARNOLD TOYNBEE. Christianity and Crisis 1955 15(6): 43-46.

"A profoundly disconcerting writer," Toynbee derives his vision both from a search of God as he reveals himself in the historical drama and from mystical experiences. In his severe criticism of theology, Toynbee has himself developed a theology. An "epic poet," it is futile to argue with him.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1761. Toynbee, Arnold J. KÖNNEN WIR ETWAS AUS DER GESCHICHTE LERNEN? [Can we learn anything from history?]. Wissenschaft und Weltbild 1955 8(2): 85-96.

Tries to prove by examples from history that the lessons of the past have been used as a guide for future actions. There is, however, no precedent in history for an atomic war which we can only escape through patience and tolerance. Why should not the same tolerance which developed between Catholics and Protestants after the religious wars bring about a non-violent solution of the conflict between the Western world and Communism?

W. E. Heydendorff

1762. Toynbee, Arnold J. WHAT MAKES A GREAT POWER GREAT. New York Times Magazine 1955 29 May:

10, 29, 31. Supports the view that morality and respect for world opinion are necessary qualities in the making of a truly Great Power.

R. F. Campbell

1763. Toynbee, Arnold J. WHAT WORLD WAR II DID AND DIDN'T - SETTLE. New York Times Magazine 1955 1 May: 9, 66, 74, 76-77. Argues that World War II was worth the cost because it prevented Nazi world domination. It showed also that the world would eventually be united politically. World War II did not settle the question of how unification would come or whether the world is to remain divided ideologically and religiously or be "converted to a single uniform faith." R. F. Campbell

1764. Tumanov, V.A. CHTO SKRIVAETSIA ZA "VOZ-ROZHDENIEM" ESTESTVENNOVO PRAVA V SOVREMENNOY BOURZHUAZNOY YURISPRUDENTSII [What is hidden behind the "revival" of natural law in modern bourgeois jurisprudence]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo 1954 5: 88-97. Reviews the revival of the theory of natural law from the beginning of the twentieth century (Charmont) to the present and suggests that through their works on the subject the bourgeois theoreticians of law have supported fascism (del Vecchio), "American imperialism" (M. Laserson, F. Lebuff, V. Haves), and "obscurantism and papistry" (J. Maritain, A. Coste-Floret, etc.). Contains sharp criticism of the idea of the superiority of natural law over national constitutions and of precedent law over strict codes of law. Dismisses the ideas of world government, of the "cosmopolitan" gradual liquidation of state frontiers, Neo-Thomism etc. States that while in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the theory of natural law was used by "the most revolutionary part of the bourgeois class" for promoting democratic freedoms (J. J. Rousseau), the twentieth century theoreticians carry on a "reactionary imperialistic" crusade against such freedoms. K. Zamorski

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

1765. Anroić, Mirko. OPĆI INVENTAR ARHIVA GRADA VARAŽDINA [General inventory of the Archives of the city of Varaždin]. Arhivist 1955 5(1): Dqdatak [Annex] III: LIII-LXIII. A general description of the contents of the archives. V. Melik

1766. Arnade, Charles W. (Univ. of Florida). FLORIDA HISTORY IN SPANISH ARCHIVES. REPRODUCTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1955 34(1): 36-50. A survey of the vast amount of source materials for Florida history, especially the official Spanish documents, 1518 to 1820, and of writings based upon them. Deplores the fact that historians have made slight use of these documents but predicts the papers will now come into more use because they have just been made readily available in the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida. G. L. Lyan

1767. Butcher, R. F. C. THE REFERENCE AND RESEARCH DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(3): 388-395. Established in 1945-46, these new divisions have entailed great expansion in the House of Commons Library staff, but are far less developed than the

Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. H. D. Jordan

1768. Demópoulos, Aristides G. (Athens). NOMIKA ENGRAPHA KEPHALLENIAS [Legal documents of Cephalonia]. Néon Athínaion 1955 1(1): 81-99. Catalogue of twenty-three documents of the period 1741-1821 with summaries and a commentary, from the archives of the Raftópoulos family of Cephalonia in Athens. P. Topping

1769. Ellis, Roger. THE NOVELLO AND COWDEN CLARKE PAPERS. Archives 1954 1(12): 205-210. Detailed account of the family fortunes and archives of the Novello family, culminating in Clara Novello. The Novello and Cowden Clarke papers are of more than family interest. J. Erickson

1770. Fernández de Córdoba, Joaquín. NUESTROS TESOROS BIBLIOGRÁFICOS EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS [Our bibliographic treasures in the United States]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(1): 124-160. After discussing the reasons for the export of so many valuable books and manuscripts from Mexico to the United States, a brief survey of the principal col-

tions is made. Among the collections reviewed are those of the Hispanic Society of America, the Newberry Library, the John Carter Brown Library, the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Lane University Library. Most works discussed are colonial. Some photostats. R. B. McCornack

1771. Grieve, Hilda. ILLUSTRATIONS IN RECORD PUBLICATIONS. Archives 1954 2(11): 131-136. Discussion of the advantages and value of adding illustrations to public records. J. Erickson

1772. Grullón y Julia, Eliseo. ACERCA DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL [About the National Archive]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(84): 29-34. First published as a newspaper article in 1907, now enlarged by the addition of editorial notes. Briefly mentions some of the documentary collections available for Dominican history, including several which had been lost. D. Bushnell

1773. Harvey, John H. ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVES. Archives 1954 2(11): 117-122. Defines the two meanings of "architectural history" and treats in detail the type and location of source material which will answer the most important questions with respect to a building, its date and its architect. J. Erickson

1774. Hill, Roscoe R. (Washington, D.C.). LATIN AMERICAN ARCHIVOLOGY 1953-54. Americas 1955 12(1): 1-75. A complete survey of Latin American archival news for 1954 and a partial one for 1953. Detailed information is provided on recent activities, innovations, renovations, facilities and cataloguing methods in national and provincial archives in the Latin American countries. Summaries of each country are appended by bibliographies on archival publications. R. Mueller

1775. Jones, P. E. THE RECORDS OF THE CITY OF LONDON. Archives 1954 2(11): 123-130. Comprehensive notes on the London Guildhall records, with respect to access, care, staff and scope and the publications of the center. J. Erickson

1776. Koutaissoff, Elizabeth (Univ. of Birmingham). RUSSIAN BOOKS IN THE LIBRARIES OF SWITZERLAND. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 33(80): 222-25. A brief description of the Russian holdings in the various libraries of Switzerland, estimated at 300,000 volumes. The Swiss libraries contain such unusual collections as La Harpe's (tutor of Alexander I) library deposited in the Library of the University of Lausanne and collections of Russian émigré periodicals published in Switzerland. A central catalogue service exists in the Landesbibliothek in Bern. V. S. Mamatey

1777. Lazić, Dejan. ZADRUŽNI ARHIV VOJVODINE [The Cooperatives' archives of Vojvodina]. Arhivist 1955 5(1): 39-42. Reviews the aims and activities of the Cooperatives' Archives of Vojvodina, founded in 1951. It is the task of the archives to collect and investigate source materials on the history of the cooperative organizations of Vojvodina during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. V. Melik

1778. Manross, William Wilson (Librarian, Church Historical Society, Philadelphia). RESOURCES OF THE

CHURCH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(2): 201-206. A history of the society, with a summary of its collections and archives. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1779. Myśliński, Kazimierz. DYSKUSJA NAD ROLĄ I ZADANIAMI INSTYTUTU ZACHODNIEGO I PRZEGLĄDU ZACHODNIEGO [Discussion of the role and tasks of the Western Institute and the Western Review]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(4): 345-351. At the annual meeting of the Western Institute in Poznań on 28 June 1954 various shortcomings of the Institute were pointed out: its leanings towards nationalism and idealistic methodology, its tendencies to underestimate the role of the masses in history and its failure to combat the political concepts of Polish emigrants in the West. There was similar criticism of the editorial board of the Przegląd Zachodni for failing to edit the articles adequately and for devoting too little attention to current history. A. F. Dygnas

1780. Stebelski, Adam. III ARCHIWALNA KONFERENCJA METODYCZNA [The 3rd conference on archival methods]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(2): 251-256. Report on the conference held in Warsaw in January 1955. Among other more orthodox problems a set of papers was read on the structure and treatment of the records produced currently in various offices. A. F. Dygnas

1781. Terveen, Fritz. VORSCHLÄGE ZUR ARCHIVIERUNG UND WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN AUFBEREITUNG VON HISTORISCHEN FILMDOKUMENTEN [Suggestions on the conservation of historical film documents in archives and their scientific preparation]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(3): 169-177. The inclusion of films among historical sources requires special attention to the conservation, titling and cataloging, and to their use in seminars and institutes. The appearance of the sound film has brought fresh problems of reproduction. W. E. Heydendorff

1782. Unsigned. INDICE GENERAL DE LOS LIBROS COPIADORES DE LA SECCION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES [General index of the correspondence calendars of the Foreign Affairs Section]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(84): 84-104. The calendars of correspondence of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Dominican Republic cover the period 27 January to 9 May 1875. To be continued. D. Bushnell

1783. Unsigned. SPLOŠNI INVENTAR DRŽAVNEGA ARHIVA LR SLOVENIJE V LJUBLJANI [General inventory of the State Archives of the People's Republic of Slovenia in Ljubljana]. Arhivist 1955 5(1): Dodatak [Annex] III: XLVIII-LII. A general description of the contents of the archives. V. Melik

1784. Vojnović, Emil. GRADSKA DRŽAVNA ARHIVA U SUBOTICI [The City State Archives in Subotica]. Arhivist 1955 5(1): 45-51. Traces the development of these archives and gives a general description of their contents. V. Melik

1785. Winkler, Kurt. SCHUHSHOHN AUS DEM SCHIMMEL CONDÉ [Soles out of the white horse Condé]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(8): 256-257. Most of the collection of the Zeughaus, the German mili-

tary museum in Berlin, was destroyed or lost during World War II and its aftermath. R. Sickinger

1786. Wirth, Zdeněk (Czechoslovak Academy). ORGANIZACJA NAUK HISTORYCZNYCH W CZECHOSŁOWACJI [The organization of historical studies in Czecho-

slovakia]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(1): 65-68. Describes the organization and the tasks of the institutes of history, archeology and folklore and theory and history of the plastic arts of the Czechoslovak Academy. A. F. Dygnas

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

1787. Albaum, Martin (Columbia Univ.). THE MORAL DEFENSES OF THE PHYSIOCRATS' LAISSEZ-FAIRE. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(2): 179-197.

The nineteenth-century name, Physiocrats, given to the eighteenth-century économistes philosophes correctly implied their belief in the rule of nature. Although not scornful of facts, the physiocrats found no incompatibility among the following: a moral order, a physical order, a hedonistic philosophy based on an individualistic concept of property rights and a natural society in which men had reciprocal rights, and duties prior to the state. The physiocrats were distinguished from the British classical economists in the completeness with which they subordinated all values to individual property values. W. H. Coates

1788. Arminjon, Pierre (Correspondant de l'Académie). LE MOUVEMENT OECUMÉNIQUE, EFFORTS FAITS POUR RÉALISER L'UNIFICATION OU LE RAPPROCHEMENT DES ÉGLISES CHRÉTIENNES [The ecumenical movement. Efforts made to bring about the unification or the rapprochement of the Christian churches]. Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales & Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances 1954 107 (2): 44-61. Reviews the efforts of the Roman Catholic, the Orthodox, Oriental and Protestant Churches during the last century to achieve unification of all Christian Churches and to unify their respective branches. Unification failed because of the indifference and hostility of the lay and spiritual leaders of all churches. Limited success has been achieved only in the merger of different branches of the same denomination. R. Mueller

1789. Assmann, Erwin (Kiel). VOM PAPIERGELD ZUM TROJANISCHEN PFERD - EINE MORPHOLOGIE DER BRIEFMARKE [From paper money to the Trojan horse--A morphology of the stamp]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(11): 664-677. Introducing the stamp as a new source for historical study and as chronicler of events the author relates its historical value during the nineteenth century. He concludes that the greatest applicability of the stamp lies in its function as a political billboard which will always be assured of entry--certainly in democratic countries--when other propaganda means are excluded. R. Mueller

1790. Bronars, Joseph. SOME HISTORIES OF EDUCATION AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. Catholic Educational Review 1955 53(5): 316-322. Provides examples of theological and factual errors, of "biased and prejudiced" notions about the Roman Catholic Church to be found in textbooks on the history of education, both recent and earlier ones. The author, a priest,

complains that the Roman Catholic Church has frequently not been given due credit as a positive cultural force. L. Hertzman

1791. Cloutier, H. Handley. LEONTIEV ON NATIONALISM. Review of Politics 1955 17(2): 262-272. Leontiev opposed nationalism because he was convinced it would smother in a dreary uniformity the type of hierarchically ordered, but diversified and complex society which he admired. He rejected both Slavophilism and Pan-Slavism and wished Russia to remain isolated from all European or modern ideas so that she could realize, through the tradition of Byzantium, a social order of patriarchal authoritarianism, diversity and privilege. The author's principal source is Leontiev's works. P. Gleason

1792. Coulson, C. A. (Oxford Univ.). SCIENCE AND RELIGION. THE EVOLUTION OF AN HISTORIC CONFLICT. Main Currents in Modern Thought 1955 11(5): 103-107. Scientific inquiry and religious faith are traditionally interdependent. Their clashes during the nineteenth century reflected the growing pains of science in developing its own identity. Only their combined strength can aid Man in his quest for God. R. Mueller

1793. Dean, Vera Micheles (Research Director, Foreign Policy Association). A BASIC FALLACY IN OUR VIEW OF OTHERS. New York Times Magazine 1955 8 May 13, 36, 38, 42. Illustrates with historical examples that "the inhabitants of the globe are living in many widely differing stages of development" and we must not expect them to share all our values and attitudes. R. F. Campbell

1794. Easterbrook, Thomas. UNCERTAINTY AND ECONOMIC CHANGE. Journal of Economic History 1954 14 (4): 346-360. The function of the economic historian lies in the complex elements of uncertainty that attend all entrepreneurial activity, rather than in the specific answer to specific questions of the theorist. F. L. Nussbaum

1795. Fay, Sidney B. (Harvard Univ.). RUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH THE WEST. Current History 1955 28 (162): 89-94. Surveys Russia's relations with Germany, Austria, England, and France from the peaceful contact of Hansa merchants with Novgorod to the ideological conflict of the post-World War II era. The writings of Herder are seen as a tremendous stimulus to German and Russian nationalism, and, consequently, to Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism. I. S. Nichols

1796. Fraenkel, Ernst. DIKTATUR DES PARLAMENTES? PARLAMENTARISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGS-AUSSCHÜSSE, ÖFFENTLICHE MEINUNG UND SCHUTZ DER FREIHEITSRECHTE [Parliamentary dictatorship? Parliamentary investigation committees, public opinion, and the protection of civil rights]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1954 1(2): 99-130. Pro-

dering from a discussion of the McCarthy hearings, the author traces the development, chiefly in Great Britain and the United States, of safeguards against legislative encroachments on individual liberties. Growth of legislative power went hand in hand with legislative desire to influence public opinion during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This latter trend was reflected in conspicuous legislative reform movements and public investigations. Concludes that constitutional protection of the individual must be broad enough to prevent injustices by legislative bodies. R. Mueller

1797. Friedrich, Carl J. (Harvard Univ.). GRUNDZÜGE DER POLITIK [Basic considerations on the history of political science]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1954 1 (4): 325-336. The author maintains that a nation can thrive only when it permits the free and empirical study of its political institutions and when its political authority is firmly rooted in the people. He traces 1) the evolution of boundaries between state power and individual freedom with a view to developing a constructive national political system and 2) the emergence of federal concepts in the growth of the study of political science. The study of politics in the United States has grown into the science of the State and serves its ancient and honorable task of enabling a democratic society to study and continuously assess the institutions that safeguard its freedom. R. Mueller

1798. Gundlach, Gustav, S. J. UM DIE SOZIALLEHRE DER KIRCHE [The social teachings of the (Catholic) church]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 155(6): 401-408. Laments the fact that Catholics are uneasy because the Church has a social theory, while Protestants are uneasy because their church has no social theory. History refutes the argument that Catholic social thought has been without influence, nor does the other-worldliness of the Church preclude a concern with society. Rather, the atheism of Liberalism is a social danger. Socialism has been equally unsatisfactory with its failure to appreciate moral problems and the importance of absolute values.

W. R. Hitchcock

1799. Hahn, Lorna H. (Fellow, Univ. of Pennsylvania). MARX AND THE SOVIET PEOPLES. Queen's Quarterly 1955 62(1): 60-69. The Bolshevik Party, urging self-determination or cultural autonomy for national groups, was far from following Marx's vigorously expressed views on nations and nationalism. Later, however, the Soviet Union turned to Russian nationalism, subordinating nationalities in the Soviet orbit and encouraging them in the capitalist sphere. Such a neat double standard may be heretical but in fact would probably not disturb Marx.

H. D. Jordan

1800. Hayek, F. A. GLI INTELLETTUALI E IL SOCIALISMO [The intellectuals and socialism]. Politico 1955 20(1): 5-25. A reprint in Italian of an article published 1949 in The University of Chicago Law Review. The political development in the last hundred years was dominated by the influence of intellectuals. This is particularly true of socialism which is really a construction of theorists. The author concludes that the Utopian tendency of socialism won for it the support of the intellectuals.

H A Staff

1801. Hilferding, Rudolf (deceased, former German Minister of Finance). DAS HISTORISCHE PROBLEM [The historical problem]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1954 1(4): 293-324. Discusses the impact and influences of political and military forces on national and international economies in democracies and dictatorships and analyzes some of the changes which they produce on society. The author also discusses Marx's doctrines of social class identification and his views on Hegel in the light of several non-Marxist doctrines of social class consciousness and class identification. The social identification of the working class is as yet limited to specific interests. It will remain inadequate and ineffective until broad areas of class identification are developed which transcend conventional economic limits. The formation of such new identifications, however, is constantly checked by wars and forces which political extremism produce. Prefaced with an introduction by Benedikt Kautsky. R. Mueller

1802. Hirsch, A. UMOVNI REFLEKSI I DESPOTIYA [Conditioned reflexes and despotism]. Ukrayins'kyy Zbirnyk 1955 (2): 31-41. Discussion of the implications of the teachings of Pavlov and the inhibiting techniques adopted by totalitarian states, one example of which is "brain-washing."

J. Erickson

1803. Koch, Hans (Univ. of Munich). GRENZEN UND GRENZENLOSIGKEIT OSTEUROPAS [Limits and boundlessness of Eastern Europe]. Politische Studien 1955 5(62): 6-32. A lecture given Easter 1955 at the "Abend-ländische Akademie," Eichstätt, Germany. Attempts to define the spiritual and geographic borders between Western and Eastern Europe and to expose the particular characteristics of Eastern Europe. Concludes that the East European is characterized by a historical, sociological and fundamental infinity, which finds its particular expression in the boundless Messianism of the Slavs. H A Staff

1804. Kofler, Leo (formerly Univ. of Halle, now a refugee in Cologne). MARXISTISCHE UND STALINISTISCHE ETHIK: ETHISCHER HUMANISMUS UND INHUMANER ETHIZISMUS [Marxian and Stalinist ethics: ethical humanism and inhuman ethicism]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(5): 6-9. Marxist analysis of the Stalinist falsification of ethical humanism in Marx's theory and its abandonment in practice. Stalinist bureaucracy resembles that of the sixteenth and seventeenth-century bourgeoisie. H. Hirsch

1805. Kruger, Daniel H. (Univ. of Alabama). HOBSON, LENIN, AND SCHUMPETER ON IMPERIALISM. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(2): 252-259. Although J. A. Hobson repudiated in 1911 the derogatory view of imperialism he had set forth in 1902, Lenin used the earlier Hobson to bolster his contention that decaying monopoly capitalism exploited backward areas. J. A. Schumpeter's analysis of modern capitalist imperialism as "a throwback to a primitive form of human behavior" affords the best refutation of Communist propaganda on imperialism.

W. H. Coates

1806. Liefmann-Keil, E. (Freiburg i. Br.). NEUE METHODEN DER INDUSTRIALISIERUNG [New methods of industrialization]. Gegenwart 1955 10(10): 317-319. Discusses the problem of the undeveloped areas and their need to create a middle class as a prerequisite

for industrialization. Drawing on the examples of capital export in the nineteenth century, the author distinguishes between the export of capital where a middle class is present and where it is still in formation. W. R. Hitchcock

1807. Mathur, G. B. (Dungar College, Bikaner (Raj.), India). HUME AND KANT IN THEIR RELATION TO THE PRAGMATIC MOVEMENT. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(2): 198-208. The leading ideas of pragmatism as expounded by William James and F. C. S. Schiller can be traced back to Hume and Kant. "Kant, even more than Hume, clearly understood the pragmatic standpoint, though he did not hold fast to it but stressed the fictionalistic standpoint instead, which was more in keeping with his intellectualistic analysis of knowledge." W. H. Coates

1808. Neumann, Franz (deceased, formerly Columbia Univ.). ÖKONOMIE UND POLITIK IM ZWANZIGSTEN JAHRHUNDERT [Economics and Politics during the twentieth century]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1955 2(1): 1-11. Reprint of a lecture (26 July 1951) at the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik (Berlin). The author compares the necessity for strong and for weak governments to develop and utilize national economies as the mainstays of their support. Proceeding from concepts of Locke and Hobbes, the author shows how both democratic and dictatorial governments, and ultimately Nazism and Bolshevism, developed domestic policies that were anchored in strong national economies. The democracies failed to realize the importance of the supremacy of politics over economic power which has freed modern dictatorship from the threat of internal collapse. R. Mueller

1809. Pange, Jean de. L'AUGUSTE MAISON DE LORRAINE ET SA VOCATION EUROPÉENNE [The august House of Lorraine and its European vocation]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (125): 110-124. Brief history of the House of Lorraine from the Middle Ages to the present day, with the purpose of pointing out the importance of this dynasty in European history. L. Loubère

1810. Rabasseire, Henri. VON DER ARBEIT UND VON DER MUSSE [Of work and leisure]. Funken 1955 6(2): 19-24. Compares the views on work of older Marxists, with that of Marx's son-in-law, Lafargue. Man is more important than even the loftiest task. H. Hirsch

1811. Rubel, Maximilien. LES ÉCRITS DE KARL MARX SUR LA RUSSIE TSARISTE [The writings of Karl Marx on Czarist Russia]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1955 33(1): 113-121. Review of recent contributions on this subject. Marx is shown to have been influenced by personal factors in his antipathy towards Russia and Russians. However, near the end of his life he appeared to be approaching the view that a revolution and the establishment of Communism might occur in Russia without its going through all stages of capitalism. R. E. Cameron

1812. Suchodolski, Bogdan (Polish Academy). ROLA HISTORII NAUKI W SZKOLNICTWIE WYŻSZYM [The role of the history of learning in the university curriculum]. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1955 3(5): 5-12. The history of learning is cultivated in the Soviet Union, Poland and West European countries. In the West the materialistic conception of history has a growing influence. "There exists a fundamental di-

viding line between those for whom learning is to supply the means for mass extinction...and those who think that learning should serve all people on earth. The history of learning should find its place in the curriculum of universities, and it is to serve the fight for truth and social justice. A. F. Dygna

1813. Thadden, Rudolf von (Student, Univ. of Göttingen). KIRCHE ODER RELIGIONSGESELLSCHAFT: ZUR FRAGE DER REFORMBEDÜRFTIGKEIT DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHE [Church or religious association: on the question of the Protestant Church's need for reform]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(4): 10-13. Traces the organizational and intellectual problems of Protestantism from the Reformation to the present with emphasis on key dates. Protestants are particularly blamed for their anachronistic lack of a definite attitude towards the Revolution of 1789. H. Hirsch

1814. Therive, André. L'EUROPE DEVANT L'ASIE [Europe before Asia]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (125): 125-133. Descriptive review article dealing with two publications, La renaissance orientale, by Raymond Schwab and Influences occidentales dans la révolution de l'Orient (1850-1950), by François Léger. Both works treat not only the rise of the Orient but also the decline of Europe. L. Loubère

1815. Toynbee, Arnold J. THE QUESTION: CAN RUSSIA REALLY CHANGE? New York Times Magazine 1955 24 July 7, 41, 43. Argues that, unlike Nazi Germany in the 'thirties, Soviet Russia is probably capable of changing its world policies in the direction of peace. Notes that ideology may sometimes become a "dead letter" when the power and will to apply it has vanished, as was the case with certain tenets of Islam and the Roman Catholic Church. R. F. Campbell

1816. Unsigned. OB IZUCHENII ISTORII VOZNIKNOVENIIA NAUCHNOGO SOTSIALIZMA [On the study of scientific socialism]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (3): 3-10. Advocates a more intensive study of the history of scientific, Marxist socialism, without forgetting the important contributions made by the pre-Marxian Utopian socialists. These "pre-scientific" thinkers exercised a great influence on Russian social thinkers in the nineteenth century. M. Raeff

1817. Vetter, August (Munich Univ.). POLITIK IM LICHT DER MENSCHENKUNDE [Politics in the light of cultural anthropology]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1954 1(3): 197-210. Historiography in the modern European nation states employs the comparative study of national peculiarities and characteristics ("national political traits") as the most promising approach towards understanding national political traditions, developments, and institutions. Within the purview of this methodology, the author designates the civilization of the United States as "Protestant" and "conformist," in contrast to the "collective despotism" of the major Oriental civilizations. Caught between the two, Europe must be able to re-identify the features of its political homogeneity, and--more important--succeed in reconciling conflicts among political doctrines which threaten the existence of the parliamentary systems of its individual states. R. Mueller

1818. Winkler, Ernst. DIE KONZENTRATION DES KAPITALS [The concentration of capital]. Zukunft 1955

211-215. The improvement in the wage
ers' living conditions, especially in the United
es, is no refutation of the deterministic Marxi-
doctrines. The author quotes such ostensibly non-
ist sources as a United States Senate report of
and a Papal Encyclical of 1931 to illustrate a
e premise of Socialist ideology--that capital
continues to concentrate. R. Mueller

International Relations

319. Bryner, Cyril (Univ. of British Columbia).
SIA AND THE SLAVS. Current History 1955 28(162):
79. Discusses the nineteenth-century back-
and of Pan-Slavism and Russia's relations with
Slavs of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Balkans.
cludes that the USSR has created a pseudo-Pan-
vic state behind the Iron Curtain. By associat-
Pan-Slavism with Communism, the USSR hopes to
ore a measure of pro-Russian sentiment in the
kans. I. C. Nichols

320. Dillard, Hardy Cross. THE UNITED STATES
CHINA: THE PROBLEM OF RECOGNITION. Yale Review
4 44(2): 180-195. Includes a brief summary
the history of the American policy of recognition
ce Jefferson's administration with some references
the British Policy of recognition.

Margaret Maddox

321. Evgenev, V. V. PRAVOSUBYEKTOST, SUVERE-
ET I NEVMESHATELSTVO V MEZHDUNARODNOM PRAVE
gal subjectivity, sovereignty and non-interference
international law]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i
vo 1955 (2): 75-84. Based on the relevant
pter of a textbook on international law prepared
the A.Ya. Vishinsky Institute of Law, Academy of
ence, USSR. Opposes the view that international
ies, e.g. the U.N., may be subjects of inter-
national law. This is reserved only for sovereign
tes and possibly for "national committees" of
ions which are fighting for independence. The
and for non-interference in internal affairs as
inciple of international law was first recorded
the French "bourgeois revolution of 1789," and
er expressed by the Monroe Doctrine. The latter
bled the "bourgeois class of the USA" to subju-
e totally the whole American continent. The
iet Union has always adhered strictly to the
nciple of non-interference. K. Zamorski

322. Gaarlandt, H. DE AKTE VAN MANNHEIM [The
nheim act]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(13):
451. Discussion of a current legal question
ating to the Rhine shipping convention of Mann-
m (1868), with a short history of preceding con-
tions which regulated the navigation on the Rhine.
e Mannheim convention marked the end of a period
ring which all obstacles to free navigation were
ually removed. H A Staff

323. Gurley, Ralph R. (Fresno State College,
lifornia). SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA. U.S. Naval
stitute Proceedings 1955 81(5): 549-553.
outline history of international conventions con-
erning safety of life at sea and American legisla-
on on this subject. In 1889 the International
rine Conference at Washington formulated the first
lform international rules of the road. Thereafter,
e strengthening of safety provisions usually follow-
marine disasters. The London Conference of 1913-14

followed the Titanic disaster, and the second London
Conference of 1929 the Vestris foundering. General
lessons learned were codified in the third London
Conference of 1948. H. M. Madden

1824. Huber, Max (Zürich). WANDLUNGEN DES VÖLKER-
RECHTS UND PROBLEME DER ERFORSCHUNG SEINER GESCHICHTE
[Changes in international law and problems in the
study of its history]. Friedens-Warte 1955 52(4):
297-310. The twentieth century has witnessed the
decline of the so-called classical international law
characterized by European hegemony and the liberal,
constitutional nation state and has seen the emer-
gence of a trend towards the limitation of absolute
sovereignty by efforts at international organization.
International law is subject to constant development
and has fluid limits. Hence, the need of a histori-
cal approach with political, economic, sociological,
juridical, and doctrinal scope becomes necessary for
its study. The history of international law is less
concerned with factuality than with the general
principles of law recognized by civilized nations.

G. G. Iggers

1825. Johnson, Nelson T. (U.S. Ambassador to China,
1935-41). A FOOTNOTE TO THE HISTORY OF CHINA. U.S.
Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(1): 63-67.
Draws parallels between the Russian sponsorship of
putative advantages to China following the Sino-Japa-
nese war of 1894-95 and World War II, and Russian
aggression in the Liaotung Peninsula and Manchuria
in 1896 and in 1945. H. M. Madden

1826. Molodtsov, S. V. NEKOTORYE VOPROSI TERITORI
V MEZHDUNARODNOM PRAVE [Some territorial problems in
international law]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo
1954 (8): 63-72. Based on the relevant chapter
of a textbook on international law prepared by the
A.Ya. Vishinsky Institute of Law, Academy of Science,
USSR. Reviews legal theories on the problem of ter-
ritory and territorial integrity from the early nine-
teenth century to the present. Enumerates instances
of unjust and illegitimate annexations or transfers
of territories (discoveries of new lands, colonies,
the USA-Panama agreement of 1903, the occupation of
Formosa by U.S. troops after World War II, etc.) and
of just and legitimate ones (Kurile Islands dis-
covered by Russia in 1875, all the plebiscites and/or
international agreements in favor of the USSR during
and after World War II). The author claims that
Russia was the first to put forward the principle of
freedom of the seas in 1587--a principle which ob-
tained general support in the early eighteenth
century. K. Zamorski

1827. Pross, Harry. NACHBARSCHAFT MIT POLEN (LITE-
RATURBERICHT) [Neighborly relations with Poland (Re-
view article)]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1955 2(1):
93-95. Deplores the lack of attention German his-
toriography has accorded to the problems of Polish
security from Russian aggression since 1792 with re-
ference to Germany's need for security from the East.
Six recently published books dealing with aspects of
this question are favorably reviewed. R. Mueller

Military History

1828. Czechowicz, K. SŁUZBA WYWIADOWCZA [The
Intelligence Service]. Bellona 1955 (2): 59-64.
Historical sketch of the importance and basic func-
tion of the intelligence service, with a clarifica-

tion of the underlying principles to be found in intelligence activity. J. Erickson

1829. Rühr, Konrad (Col., retired, architectural advisor, Bauschule, Hamburg). SOLDAT UND KARTE [The soldier and the map]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(6): 264-276. Traces historically key developments in military survey and map-making in Prussia, Austria and France before 1914, during the First and Second World Wars, and especially in Germany up to 1945. Describes scientific improvements specifically in German and non-German artillery and air corps. H. M. Adams

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

1830. Ait Ahmat, Hussein (Algerian National Front of Liberation). ALGERIA'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION. Pakistan Horizon 1955 8(1): 284-294. A review of the development of Algeria since its conquest by France and of French efforts to thwart Algerian national aspirations in the political, cultural and economic spheres. R. Mueller

1831. Houghton, D. Hobart (Rhodes Univ.). UNION SUD AFRICAINE. CHANGEMENTS DE STRUCTURE DANS L'ÉCONOMIE SUD-AFRICAINE [Union of South Africa. Changes in the economic structure of South Africa]. Civilisations 1955 5(2): 285-290. South African economic history can be divided into three periods: 1) 1652-1870. Whites and Bantus were engaged in agriculture and stock-breeding; 2) 1870-1914. The discovery of gold and diamond deposits brought the birth of the mining industry; 3) 1914-1954. The economy is based on agriculture, mining and industry. H A Staff

1832. Kilson, Martin L., Jr. (Harvard Univ.). LAND AND THE KIKUYU: A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAND AND KIKUYU POLITICAL MOVEMENTS. Journal of Negro History 1955 40(2): 103-153. The rise of explosive political movements in Kenya, particularly among the Kikuyus, is linked with the application of British land and labor policies to the native land tenure system which emerged during the nineteenth century. The cultivation of Kenya by British colonists dispossessed native Kenyans of large parts of arable land and robbed Kikuyu society of economic security and social cohesion. Resulting anti-British sentiments soon turned into hostility toward all Europeans and aided the growth of the Mau Mau. Only the redressing of native ills by the Europeans will end native terroristic activities. R. Mueller

1833. Rivlin, Benjamin (Brooklyn College). CONTEXT AND SOURCES OF POLITICAL TENSIONS IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences 1955 298: 109-116. A historically descriptive article on the political tensions in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. J. S. Counelis

1834. Robin, Jean (Director of Political Affairs, Ivory Coast, French West Africa). MOORS AND CANARY ISLANDERS ON THE COAST OF THE WESTERN SAHARA. Geographical Journal 1955 121(2): 158-163. For centuries, the rich fishing grounds off the region south of Cape Blanco were the meeting place of two

contrasting peoples and civilizations. With the founding of Port Étienne by the French in 1906, the pacification of the region resulted in considerable economic development and more sustained and profitable contacts between Moors and Canary Islanders. A striking aspect has been the adaptation of camel-owning nomads to a seafaring economy. H. D. Jordan

1835. Robinson, Kenneth (Nuffield College, Oxford Univ.). COLONIAL ISSUES AND POLICIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TROPICAL AFRICA. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences 1955 298: 84-94. Brief survey of pre- and post-World War II colonial policies of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal. J. S. Counelis

1836. Rudin, Harry R. (Yale Univ.). PAST AND PRESENT ROLE OF AFRICA IN WORLD AFFAIRS. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences 1955 298: 30-38. A brief general survey of the importance of Africa to Europe since the mid-seventeenth century. Indicates the growing economic and political importance of African raw materials to the technological West and to the United States specifically. J. S. Counelis

1837. Unsigned. NORTH AFRICA AND FRANCE. Pakistan Horizon 1955 8(1): 312-317. A summary of nationalist and anti-French sentiments and activities in Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria since French colonization there. R. Mueller

1838. Wright, Peter. DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL UNREST IN AFRICA. United Asia 1955 7(2): 102-106. Despite social and economic color bars with which European colonists continue to harass the African peoples even during the twentieth century, African Communism is infinitesimal and impotent. R. Mueller

Asia

See also: 1903, 1906

1839. Chesneaux, J. (Paris). STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VIETNAM NATIONAL MOVEMENT 1862-1940. Past & Present 1955 (7): 63-75. An original study on the growth of individual and group opposition, resistance, hatred and guerilla warfare against the French colonial government and French colonists in French Indo-China, and on the culmination of all anti-French activities in the nationwide Viet-Minh movement. R. Mueller

1840. Coughlin, Richard J. (Yale Univ.). THAILAND: CASE STUDY OF AN ASIAN IMMIGRATION POLICY. Civilisations 1955 5(2): 231-237. No numerical limit on the large-scale immigration of Chinese into Thailand was set until 1947, when a quota system on the American pattern was adopted. This policy is based on a fear of being swamped by the Chinese, which can be traced back to the rise to prosperity of the Chinese merchants in the nineteenth century. H A Staff

1841. Hammitzsch, H. OSTASIEN (LITERATURBERICHT) [East Asia (Review Article)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(9): 572-574. A favorable review of five works dealing with Gandhi, Buddhism, India, and Japan. R. Mueller

1842. Leifer, Walter. PAN-ASIEN--EIN MYTHOS [Pan-

lanism--a myth]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 155(6): 2-459. Discussion of historical manifestations of Pan-Asianism in Japan and India and now in Red China. Actually there are more factors dividing and uniting Asians but at present the myth is a force to be reckoned with. W. R. Hitchcock

1843. Steiner, H. Arthur. THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA: THE PROSPECT BEFORE US. Yale Review 1954 (2): 161-179. Though essentially a discussion of the author's proposals for an American policy with regard to China, the article contains an account of historical developments in that country, 1908-1954. Margaret Maddox

1844. Unsigned. DAS ENDE DES KOLONIALISMUS UND DER AUFSTIEG NEUER NATIONEN IN SÜDOSTASIEN [The end of colonialism and the rise of new nations in South-east Asia]. Europa Archiv 1955 10(15): 8037-8052. Part I (by Ormond Wilson) deals with the international consequences of economic, social and political changes in Asia. Part II (by a Committee of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs) discusses colonialism in Southeast Asia and the differences in aims and methods of the colonizing powers. On the whole European ascendancy over Southeast Asia was attained through treaties rather than force and could not have been maintained without the consent of the colonized countries. R. Mueller

1845. Unsigned. LE FASI DELLA POLITICA AMERICANA ESTREMO ORIENTE [The phases of American policy in the Far East]. Relazioni Internazionali 1955 19(7): 14-187. A survey of American policy in the Far East from the most-favored-nation treaty with China (July 1844) to the present Formosa conflict. Contains six drawings. W. E. Heydendorff

1846. Vos, F. DE BETREKKINGEN TUSSEN CHINA EN KOREA IN HET PERSPECTIEF DER GESCHIEDENIS [Chinese-Korean relations in historical perspective]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(15): 491-509. A survey of Korean-Chinese relations since the earliest times in the light of contemporary events. The author stresses the close cultural and political connections between the two countries since time immemorial. Korean kings have over long periods recognized Chinese suzerainty and Korean culture was largely moulded on a Chinese pattern. The impact of Confucianism on Chinese-Korean political relations and "Confucianist solidarity" serve as examples of these close ties. Annexation of Korea by Japan led to some estrangement from China. But the attitude of Red China in the Korean conflict is the logical outcome of a long tradition of close relations between China and Korea. H A Staff

1847. Worsley, Peter M. (Manchester Univ.). EARLY ASIAN CONTACTS WITH AUSTRALIA. Past & Present 1955 (7): 1-11. An extensively documented summary on explorations and on anthropological field studies during the nineteenth century on trading and cultural relations between southern Asian aborigines (chiefly Borneans, Malaysians and Celebesians) and Australians and the continuation of these relations in the twentieth century. R. Mueller

I N D I A

1848. Chatterji, Nandalal (Lucknow Univ.). MAHATMA GANDHI IN WORLD POLITICS. Indo-Asian Culture

1955 3(4): 321-326. Gandhi viewed politics as the pursuit of truth and selfless service rather than an opportunity for self-aggrandizement. He combatted tendencies by which the All-India Congress threatened to become an arena of political corruption and advocated its dissolution after attainment of Indian independence. R. Mueller

1849. Sircar, D. C. (Superintendent of Epigraphy, Indian Government). INDIAN EPIGRAPHY. Indo-Asian Culture 1955 3(4): 327-337. Reviews the discovery and study of ancient and medieval Indian stone inscriptions and the methods of historians in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to decipher them. Article to be continued. R. Mueller

1850. Tripathi, A. (Calcutta). THE AGENCY HOUSES IN BENGAL (1). Bengal Past and Present 1954 73(2): 119-126. Based mainly on unpublished records. It shows how the Agency Houses as the representatives of the British merchants fought and won the battle for free trade. As the representatives of the British manufacturers they opened up the Indian and Chinese markets. As the representatives of the British capitalists they obtained a strangle hold on the finances of the Company's Indian Government and introduced the capitalist system into Indian agriculture and industry. Journal (N. Sinha)

J A P A N

1851. Conroy, Hilary (Univ. of Pennsylvania). JAPANESE NATIONALISM AND EXPANSIONISM. American Historical Review 1955 60(4): 818-829. There seem to be at least three types of nationalism: revolutionary or popular, liberal or democratic, and integral or state nationalism. It is possible that these may be only "stages" in a progression rather than "types." In the case of the development of nationalism in Japan, there would appear to be little support for the "stage" interpretation. Early tied in, for various reasons, with expansionism, nationalism in Japan was of the integral or state type from its beginnings in the 1870's. W. C. Langsam

1852. Wilds, Thomas. HOW JAPAN FORTIFIED THE MANDATED ISLANDS. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(4): 401-407. Japan made no installations of permanent military significance in the mandated islands between 1914 and 1934. From 1934 to 1939, four airfields and seaplane ramps were constructed; these were regarded by Japan as no violation of treaty restrictions, which forbade "bases" and "fortifications." Beginning in 1940, installations purely military in character were made; thereafter, military construction was greatly extended. H. M. Madden

Australia

See also: 1847

1853. Stone, Richard C. AUSTRALIA IN ANTARCTICA. Contemporary Review 1955 187(1070): 120-123. Contains a brief account of Australian explorers and expeditions in the Antarctic region since the 1890's. J. G. Gazley

Canada

1854. Hartland, Penelope. FACTORS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CANADA. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(1): 13-22. The period 1900-1914 was the period

of most rapid growth since 1867. It was paralleled by the boom of the 1850's and the war-stimulated 1940's. The boom of the 1850's was based on foreign investment in 2,000 miles of railroads and ended with the crisis of 1857-58. The succeeding decades saw a rapid change to market economy. The post-1900 expansion was based on a huge influx of both foreign capital and foreign labor. Relatively slow in development before 1900, technological advances in agriculture (wheat) and in mining and metallurgy, combined with more favorable railroad rates, brought a great upsurge. Most of the advance was due to the "easy entry of American innovation."

F. L. Nussbaum

1855. Laskin, Bora. OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES - THE ROLE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Queen's Quarterly 1955 61(4): 455-471. It is impossible to give a definite answer to the question whether civil liberties in Canada are matters of federal or provincial power. Analysis of court decisions shows a confused situation in which civil liberties as a subject are not clearly seen and are too much subject to provincial control. H. D. Jordan

1856. Lower, A. R. M. (Queen's Univ.). THE CANADIAN UNIVERSITY: TIME FOR A NEW DEAL. Queen's Quarterly 1955 62(2): 243-256. Canadian universities began when higher education was a badge of class, and have continued, with competent mediocrity, to cultivate the well-worn traditions of polite education. They should recognize the limited experience of average Canadian students and proceed, by developing area studies, from the known to the unknown. H. D. Jordan

1857. Young, John H. (Yale Univ.). ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CASE STUDIES: CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. American Economic Review 1955 45(2): 80-81 and 113-119. Reprint of an address which surveys the economic growth of Canada since 1870 and shows how U.S. economic historiography has set up patterns of similarities and contrasts of the development of both countries. Comparative analyses deal with labor, immigration, population growth, transportation, tariffs and per capita incomes. An optimistic prediction is made about Canada's future economic development. Appended are favorable discussions by D. H. Steinthorson and W. Duane Evans.

R. Mueller

Europe

1858. Habbakuk, H. J. (All Souls College, Oxford Univ.). FAMILY STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC CHANGE IN NINETEENTH CENTURY EUROPE. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(1): 1-12. Differing inheritance laws (only one feature of family structure) influenced economic development in three ways: population growth, mobility, and the location of industry.

F. L. Nussbaum

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 1768, 1777

1859. Key, Kerim Kami (American Univ.). THE ORIGIN OF TURKISH POLITICAL PARTIES. World Affairs Interpreter 1955 26(1): 49-60. The origin of Turkish political parties is traced to the early nineteenth century. In the Ottoman period the fundamental legislation developed with the Constitutional

Movement of 1876 and the Young Turk Revolution of 1908. In the period of the Republic the Kemalist reforms were carried out by a one-party system. From 1938 to 1945 most reforms were postponed by the war. The first free elections, during May 1950, put the Democratic Party into power. A. L. Milnar

1860. Mathiopoulos, B. P. GRIECHENLAND - STARKE SOZIALISTISCHE WURZELN, SCHWACHE SOZIALISTISCHE PARTEI [Greece--strong Socialist roots, weak Socialist party]. Geist und Tat 1955 10(6): 179-183. Outlines the history of the Greek Socialist and union movements since 1860, with emphasis on Socialist and Communist relationship in the E.A.M. Party. The role of Professor Alexandros Svolos (E.L.D. Party) is decisive for the future of Greek Socialism.

H. Hirsch

1861. Tsilimíngra, Theodora A. (Athens). BRACHEA CHRONIKA EK LEUKADOS [Short chronicles from Leukas]. Néon Athínaion 1955 1(1): 71-80. Publication with brief commentary of eight short chronicles of the period 1670-1864 relating to war, earthquakes, and other events, from the Record Office (Archeio-phylakefon) and Municipal Library of the island of Leukas. P. Topping

BELGIUM

1862. Grünebaum, Kurt (Brussels). DIE REGIERUNG BELGIENS UND DIE BISCHÖFE [Belgium's government and the bishops]. Geist und Tat 1955 10(4): 104-109. Reviews the relations between state and church in Belgium from the concordate concluded between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pope Pius VII in 1801 to the present. Stresses the political liberalism of Belgian Catholicism during the rise of Fascism.

H. Hirsch

FRANCE

See also: 1839, 1931

1863. Berger, Paul C. FRANKREICH WIDER DIE GESCHICHTE [France versus history]. Nation Europa 1955 5(6): 5-8. An attempt to trace France's historical, political, economic, and social petrification and its stubborn insistence on the leadership of Europe, despite the manifest incapacity of its ruling bureaucracy for this task. R. Mueller

1864. Boudot, François. QUELQUES ASPECTS ORIGINAUX DE L'HISTOIRE DE LA COOPÉRATION EN FRANCE [Some original aspects of the history of the co-operative movement in France]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1955 33(1): 5-18. The co-operative movement in France had a common origin with socialism and syndicalism in the thought and activities of the Utopian socialists in the early and middle nineteenth century. After a long subservience to socialism in doctrinal matters, it finally broke away and established its doctrinal independence in the early years of the twentieth century. Another aspect which distinguishes it from other social movements is that it has attempted to surmount and harmonize class differences. The co-operative movement in France has grown from a few feeble organizations with enormous objectives to a large, big-business-like confederation with more limited objectives.

R. E. Cameron

1865. Cohen, Victor. ROYALISM IN FRANCE. Contemporary Review 1955 187(1070): 90-96. An ac-

ment of pretenders to the French throne since 1814, including both Bourbons and Bonapartes. Special mention is given to the activities of the pretenders during World War II. J. G. Gazley

1866. Pansini, Giuseppe. JOSEPH DE MAISTRE E LA DEMOCRAZIA [Joseph de Maistre and democracy]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(3): 476-494. A discussion of de Maistre's political philosophy. Opposed to rationalism, de Maistre denounced the Revolutionary ideas of popular sovereignty, the social contract, legislative supremacy, written constitutions, liberty, equality, and fraternity. He defended divine-right monarchy, royal sovereignty, absolutism, and a state church. The king can make a new noble, but both are responsible to God for good government. Burke believed in progress based on tradition, but Maistre was reactionary in wanting only reforms which would return society to its pure traditions.

L. M. Case

G E R M A N Y

See also: 1884, 1929

1867. Barth, Eberhard (Dienststelle Blank, Bonn). DIE STELLUNG DER STREITKRÄFTE IM STAAT [The place of the armed forces in the state]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1954 1(2): 159-176. Traces the necessity for the political primacy of the military authorities in Prussia since Frederick the Great, particularly in the light of the traditionally strained relationship between the army and legislature. Friction over whether control of the Prussian army was in the Crown or in the Reichstag resulted from an inadequate constitutional definition of the position of the military within the government. Consequently, the past century of Prussian-German history saw a bitter struggle between those two groups for control of the army. Concludes that, although the military must be subordinate to the political arm of the government, the army, none the less, must remain politically neutral and be safeguarded from misuse by the state.

R. Mueller

1868. Ehmke, Horst. MILITÄRISCHER OBERBEFEHL UND PARLAMENTARISCHE KONTROLLE [Supreme military command and parliamentary control]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1954 1(4): 337-356. Frederick the Great was the last German monarch who successfully united the functions of military and civil leader. After 1848-1850 the King was responsible to the civil ministries but had absolute control over the army, which gradually developed into a state within a state. Weaknesses in the Weimar Constitution paved the way for the misuse of military privilege for political ends. West Germany today seeks to combat the dangers evident in German political history, but has not even succeeded in ensuring that the bureaucracy is effectively controlled by Parliament. Parliament therefore cannot be expected to control military affairs effectively unless there is a basic reform of the relevant constitutional clauses. H A Staff

1869. Haerdter, Robert. WAS HEISST HEUTE KONSERVATIV? [What does conservative mean today?]. Gegenwart 1955 10(10): 293-296. A discussion of contemporary conservatism in the light of German history. The question of the German "Right" is the eternal question in German politics, particularly under a republic. Sees the conservatism of the 19th and 20th centuries as largely negative and as a corrup-

tion of the "classical conservatism" produced by the French Revolution. After the period 1918-1945 conservatism left nothing to be conserved.

W. R. Hitchcock

1870. Hauenstein, Fritz. DER DEUTSCH-RUSSISCHE HANDEL [Russo-German trade]. Gegenwart 1955 10(13): 415-416. Presents statistics concerning the commercial relations between Russia and Germany over the last fifty years in order to refute the current Soviet contention that in the past this trade amounted to one-fifth of the total foreign trade of each country. W. R. Hitchcock

1871. Hentig, Werner-Otto von (formerly Auswärtiges Amt, Berlin and Bonn). BIS ZUM BOTSCHAFTER AUCH DER BUNDESREPUBLIK [To the rank of ambassador even of the Federal Republic]. Frankfurter Hefte 1955 10(1): 21-24, (2): 117-122, (3): 194-198 and (4): 266-274. The author served for 43 years as an official in the German Foreign Office in various positions and places. His career started in China and led to Persia where he acted as a German Lawrence during World War I. Later he served in Istanbul. Part II includes an account of his service during the Weimar Republic, covering appointments to Reval, Sofia, Posen, and San Francisco. Part III covers his service during the Nazi period. The author indicates a dislike for the Nazis but he accepted a minister-ship at Bogota. He was later retired on account of his pro-Jewish attitude. Reactivated during World War II to serve as representative of the Foreign Office at the Eastern front, he finally was retired due to controversies with his superiors. Part IV covers his service under the Federal Republic, ending with his resignation as ambassador to Indonesia.

F. G. Eyck

1872. Meyer, P. DEUTSCHE HILFSTRUPPEN IN FREMDEN HEEREN [German auxiliary forces in foreign armies]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1955 4(4): 26-33 and (5): 31-36. An account of the German military manpower contribution to foreign armies from the sixteenth century to the American revolution (part I), and to the armies at Yorktown and to those engaged in the Napoleonic Wars (part II).

F. B. M. Hollyday

1873. Nachtsheim, Hans (Free University, Berlin). DIE GENETIK IN DEUTSCHLAND, EINE WISSENSCHAFTSGESCHICHTLICHE BETRACHTUNG [Genetics in Germany from the viewpoint of the history of science]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(1): 9-13. A well-documented review of the history of genetics in Germany from 1900-1953. Special consideration is given to totalitarian regimes. H. Hirsch

1874. Reifenberg, Benno. DER GROSSE GEGENSTAND [The great subject]. Gegenwart 1955 10(14): 434-436. An impressionistic evocation of the German cities of the past, emphasizing the various artistic interpretations of their characteristics from the sixteenth century on. W. R. Hitchcock

1875. Schultes, Karl. EIN KÄMPFER FÜR DIE MENSCHENRECHTE: HERMANN BRILL ZUM 60. GEBURTSTAG [A fighter for Human Rights: on Hermann Brill's 60th birthday]. Geist und Tat 1955 10(3): 74-75. Curriculum vitae of a leading German Social Democrat, at one time a member of the USPD (independent Socialists). Contains a bibliography of his writings published up to 1945, including the Buchenwald Manifesto. H. Hirsch

1876. Wiśniewski, Jerzy. PRZESŁANKI TWORZENIA SIĘ UKŁADU KAPITALISTYCZNEGO W ROLNICTWIE ZACHODNIO-POMORSKIM W W. XVIII [Factors in the formation of the Capitalist system in West Pomeranian agriculture during the eighteenth century]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(4): 116-136. Analyzes the trends in Pomeranian agriculture from serfdom to the emancipation of the peasants; based on published sources. After a period of decline of Pomeranian agriculture in the seventeenth century, more intensive cultivation was started early in the eighteenth century. Waste land was drained and the farms vacated during the wars were colonized, especially those on royal and municipal estates. Great land-owners enlarged the land farmed directly at the expense of the serfs. With the improvements in agricultural technique and fresh demands for farm labor, the demand for corvée labor increased considerably, but it became inefficient owing to the passive resistance of the peasants. Therefore the trend was to transform it into hired labor. The article mentions all government decrees (1703-1799) which affected the change in the status of the peasants.

A. F. Dygnas

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 1934, 1939

1877. Beringause, Arthur F. (New York Univ.). THE PRESENTNESS OF THE PAST IN IRELAND. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(2): 240-246. The survival of pre-historic and pre-Christian Ireland needs to be fully explored. Among the still-living ancient traditions are the internal division, the passion for freedom, the fondness for drink and for gaming, admiration for generosity, concepts about sex and the family, certain supernatural beliefs, and respect for the poet. W. H. Coates

1878. Carstairs, A. M. THE CONVENER'S COURT BOOK OF THE SEVEN INCORPORATED TRADES IN ST. ANDREWS. Scottish Historical Review 1955 34(117): 32-43. The St. Andrews court book is one of the longest continuous records which survive. Its two volumes cover 1594-1817 and 1817-1847 respectively. The entries record the following functions of the Convener and his Court: 1) as a higher authority to which appeal could be made in disputes between or within trades; 2) as representatives of the interests of the crafts in the affairs of the burgh; 3) as disbursers of charity to sick or impoverished members of the crafts; and 4) as participants in political activity, particularly as petitioners for electoral reform in the early nineteenth century.

H A Staff

1879. Cox, Geoffrey (Ass't. Editor, London News Chronicle). BRITAIN'S 'EDWARDIAN' FOREIGN SECRETARY. New York Times Magazine 1955 8 May: 64-65. A sketch of the ideas and personality of Harold Macmillan. Includes a brief description of his life and career. R. F. Campbell

1880. Dillon, Myles (Dublin). DAS MISSIONSVOLK DER IREN [The Irish as a missionary nation]. Neues Abendland 1955 10(6): 347-351. Emphasizes the unique cultural contribution which the Irish have made since the sixth century through their missionary spirit and work. Calls attention to Irish monastic missionary activity in Bavaria during the late middle ages as a promising field for research. Briefly

sketches the missionary activities of three Irish orders in the twentieth century: the Brothers of St Columban, the order Legio Mariae, and the order of Medical Missionaries of Mary. J. L. Snell

1881. Dodwell, D. W. PROGRESS WITH PROFIT-SHARING. Contemporary Review 1955 187(1073): 322-325. A survey of profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes, chiefly in Britain, from their beginnings in the early nineteenth century. J. G. Gazley

1882. Gillespie, W. H. POLICE FORCES. Amateur Historian 1955 2(4): 111-113. Sketch of the development of police forces in England, both metropolitan and provincial, with a note on relevant sources. J. Erickson

1883. Goodall, A. L. THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1955 10(2): 207-225. Reprint of a lecture to the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons reviewing the study and practice of medicine and the organization of the medical profession in Glasgow since the sixteenth century. Bibliography appended. R. Mueller

1884. Johnston, Walter H. L'ALLEMAGNE VUE PAR LES ANGLAIS [Germany as seen by the English]. Documents 1955 10(1): 3-11. General article on British attitudes toward Germany before, during and after World Wars I and II, as conditioned by the evolution of British social and economic institutions, as well as by British psychological characteristics. J. L. B. Atkinson

1885. Jordan, Douglas Stuart (Midshipman, U.S. Navy). FISHER'S FOLLY--THE FABULOUS FURIOUS. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(6): 667-677. An outline of the service record of H.M.S. Furious (1917-1948). Illustrated with photographs.

H. M. Madden

1886. Mellor, George R. HISTORY FROM NEWSPAPERS. Amateur Historian 1955 2(4): 97-101. A description of the uses of newspaper sources for social history in England, with examples, together with a list of newspaper collections available in libraries. J. Erickson

1887. Nicholl, Donald (Staffordshire). ENGLANDS "SECRET PEOPLE" Neues Abendland 1955 10(6): 339-346. Calls attention to the little-known role of the people of the English highlands in the shaping of modern Britain. Attributes to these people a degree of moderation, toleration, and spiritualism greater than that found in the lowlands in the East and Southeast. These almost forgotten Englishmen have tempered the Whiggish hardness of Eastern, mercantile, and imperialistic England. J. L. Snell

1888. O'Donoghue, Florence. EXTREMISTS IN EIRE. Contemporary Review 1955 187(1073): 327-331. Traces the persistence of Irish terrorism since the formation of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in 1858. Under the leadership of T. J. Clarke, the Brotherhood was responsible for the Easter Rebellion. The Irish Republican Army was an outgrowth of the Brotherhood. De Valera's relations with the I. R. A. are also discussed. J. G. Gazley

1889. Peers, Robert (Univ. of Nottingham). ER-

SENENBILDUNG IN ENGLAND [Adult education in and]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(3):
Traces the history of university extension
grams in England from about 1875 to the present.

H. Hirsch

90. Stanley-Morgan, R. RECORDS OF VILLAGE
S. Amateur Historian 1955 2(6): 172-175.
es the history of the English water mill from
origins long before Domesday to its use in in-
ry in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
its subsequent replacement by steam power. A
ssary of milling terms is appended. H A Staff

91. Turner, Arthur C. (Univ. of California,
erside). BRITAIN'S CHANGING ROLE IN WORLD AF-
RS. World Affairs Interpreter 1954 25(3): 246-

A review of Britain's decline as a world
er and her role in today's world affairs. The
ne causes of her decline were a reliance on an
omic foundation to support the empire and the
ening of backward people in Africa and Asia.
two world wars accelerated this decline because
the forced economic overextension. The article
o interprets Britain's role as a mediator in cur-
t world affairs. A. L. Milnar

92. Yell. CHURCHILL UND SEIN GEISTIGER VATER
urchill and his spiritual forebear]. Nation
opa 1955 5(6): 29-32. The character and
ivities of Randolph Churchill and Winston Church-
reflect the sinister and shrewd treachery of
ir idol, Benjamin Disraeli, who, moreover, sub-
inated British and West European interests to the
emes of international Jewry. R. Mueller

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

93. Tončić, Sorinj Lujov (Member, Austrian Par-
ment). DAS SCHICKSAL TRIESTS. SEINE BEDEUTUNG
STELLUNG IN VERGANGENHEIT UND GEGENWART [The
e of Trieste. Its importance and position in
st and present]. Europa Archiv 1955 10(8): 7461-
82. Trieste was incorporated into the Austrian
nds in 1382, blossomed as the Southern port of the
osburg Empire, and reached its greatest height of
terial prosperity after the opening of the Suez
hal in 1869. After the first World War, Trieste
ffered at first from the break-up of the old Euro-
an economy, but gradually recovered. The article
cludes a detailed account of events since 1945,
bles showing trade development since then, and the
xt of the agreement of 5 October 1954.

H A Staff

H U N G A R Y

1894. Menczer, Béla. COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI.
ntemporary Review 1955 187(1073): 306-309. A
mmmary of Karolyi's career, evoked by his recent
ath. Karolyi was basically a Liberal with social-
t inclinations. Conditions at the time of his
nistry in 1918-1919 made success well-nigh im-
ssible. J. G. Gazley

I T A L Y

1895. Alicata, Mario. GRAMSCI E L'ORDINE NUOVO
Gramsci and the new order]. Società 1955 11(2):
197-204. An examination of the commonly held as-
umption that Antonio Gramsci was Italy's most out-
standing theoretical Marxist. The author points out
ne practical as well as academic interest of Gramsci

in Socialist objectives and techniques. He shows
Gramsci to have been greatly interested in such pres-
sure devices as strikes, collective bargaining,
syndicalism, and at times even anarchism, if this
were necessary to achieve the ends of socialism.
Deploing Gramsci's years of imprisonment as a revo-
lutionist, the author basically approves of the type
of social system favored by him. He holds that
Gramsci's ideas deeply penetrated the social and
cultural fabric of modern Italy, having, of course,
gained wide currency among the working masses.

A. F. Rolle

P O L A N D

See also: 1911

1896. Daszkiewicz-Kuthan, Maria (Technical Univ.,
Warsaw). DWA POSIEDZENIA NAUKOWE SESJI HISTORII
TECHNIKI I NAUK TECHNICZNYCH KOMITETU HISTORII NAUK
PAN [Two conferences of the section "History of
Technical Sciences" of the Committee for the History
of Learning of the Polish Academy of Sciences].
Życie Nauki 1955 3(2): 82-84. At the conference
on 5 October 1954 the history of the professional
periodical, Przegląd Techniczny, was discussed. It
is now in its 75th year of publication. The session
on 10 October was devoted to the history of Polish
films. A. F. Dygnas

1897. Ekkert, Józef (Col.). PIEŚŃ LEGIONÓW
POLSKIECH WE WŁOSZECH [The song of the Polish Legions
in Italy]. Teki Historyczne 1954 6(3/4): 145-159.
Establishes the date and place of composition and the
original text of the song, composed by Józef Wybicki
in Italy in 1797, recounts its history and influence
on the political life of the nation, and enumerates
different variants, introduced mostly during the
Napoleonic Wars and the uprising of 1830/31, but
some dating from a later period, till the text be-
came the official Polish National anthem.

A. F. Dygnas

1898. Konarski, Szymon. O RÓWNOŚCI SZLACHECKIEJ
[On the equality of nobility]. Wiadomości 1955 10
(12): 2. An essay on the fight of the Polish
nobility against the introduction of aristocratic
titles. A. F. Dygnas

1899. Kopański, Stanisław. POLSKI SZTAB GŁÓWNY
[The Polish General Staff]. Bellona 1954 (4): 3-10.
A historical sketch of the development and activi-
ties of the Polish General Staff from the early nine-
teenth century to the period just after World War II.

J. Erickson

1900. Modzelewski, Zygmunt (Polish Academy).
HISTORIA NAUKI POLSKIEJ [A history of Polish science].
Nauka Polska 1955 3(2): 105-123. Poland, like
other Western countries, has arrived at no synthesis
of the history of science. This is a result of the
idealistic approach, which led students either to
the conviction that there is no such thing as the
history of this or that country's science, but only
science in general, or made them seek the national
characteristics of science in such features as "na-
tional spirit." Such a synthesis, based on the
method of dialectic materialism and on the principle
of collective work, is now being evolved in the
Soviet Union. Article to be continued.

A. F. Dygnas

1901. Przyłubski, Feliks. SAMUEL BOGUMIL LINDE.
Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1955 3(1): 83-88. Bio-

graphical sketch of the author of the first Polish etymological dictionary, written on the 140th anniversary of the appearance of the last volume of that publication. Stresses Linde's early democratic leanings, his Pan-Slavic tendencies and his later inclination towards reaction. A. F. Dygnas

1902. Pustau, Erna von (New York). AUS DER GESCHICHTE DES JÜDISCHEN SOZIALISMUS [From the history of Jewish socialism]. Geist und Tat 1955 10(7): 207-214. A defense of the Jewish Socialist movement, based on the author's own account of the history of the "Bund" from 1897 to its Canadian meeting in 1955, on documents, on the periodicals Unser Tsait and Bund Bulletin, as well as on stories of Socialists. H. Hirsch

1903. Szczesniak, Bolesław. POLONICA JAPONSKIE [Polish material in Japan]. Teki Historyczne 1954 6(3/4): 160-174. Traces the knowledge of Poland in Japan, and Polish influence on Japanese thought and culture (e.g. the influence of Copernicus on Japanese astronomy). Also mentions Japanese works on Poland. A list of Japanese libraries and collections containing material relating to Poland is appended. A. F. Dygnas

P O R T U G A L

See: 1933

R U S S I A

See also: 1870

1904. Bryner, Cyril (Univ. of British Columbia). MOSCOW UNIVERSITY, 1755-1955. Russian Review 1955 14(3): 201-213. Survey of the university's curriculum and faculty and its relations with the government over the past 200 years. Based on pre-revolutionary memoirs and on Soviet documentary material. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1905. Budimer, V. PRABLYEMA ASUSHEN'NYA PALYESKAI NIZINY [The problem of draining the Polese depression]. Byelaruski Zbornik 1955 1: 72-86. Detailed account of the attempts to drain this area, from the beginnings in 1875 to the latest Soviet measures to finish the project. Soviet data make it clear that this has not been done. J. Erickson

1906. Chen, Theodore Hsi-en (Univ. of Southern California). RUSSIA'S FAR EASTERN POLICY. Current History 1955 28(162): 95-102. Reviews Russia's Far Eastern expansion since 1689. Although Russia posed as the friend of China, most of her gains came at times when China was pre-occupied with other Western Powers or with Japan. Britain was the chief opponent of Czarist expansion. While continuing the aggressive policy of Czarist Russia, the USSR has substituted ideological propaganda, native Communist parties (acting on the Kremlin's instructions), and the tactic of infiltration (which incites revolution) for the older imperialistic forms of leases, concessions, and annexations. I. C. Nichols

1907. Florinsky, Michael T. (Columbia Univ.). RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES. Current History 1955 28(162): 108-113. Criticizes the doctrine of "traditional friendship" between Russia and the United States. Since Catherine II, Russian-American relations have been cordial only when the two nations

had common interests. Although Russia and the U.S. shared a distrust of Britain during the nineteenth century, relations were periodically strained by policies of the Quadruple Alliance, Russian claims in North America, economic rivalry in the Far East, and violent anti-Semitism in Russia. The primary Soviet objective of fostering world revolution accounts for the present world-wide Russo-American impasse. I. C. Nichols

1908. Hare, Richard (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London Univ.). A RUSSIAN PLEBEIAN OF THE REFORM PERIOD. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 33(80): 188-200. A biographical sketch of A. V. Nikitenko (1804-1877), a liberated peasant serf who rose to be a professor in St. Petersburg University, an academician, and an historian of Russian literature. The common-sense reactions of Nikitenko to the problems of the period of reform under Alexander II are contrasted with those of the detached philosopher Tolstoy or the dedicated revolutionary Chernyshevsky. The study is based on Nikitenko's published diary.

V. S. Mamatey

1909. Jabłoński, Henryk (Warsaw Univ.). UKRAINA RADZIECKA [Soviet Ukraine]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(1): 69-125. A lecture delivered at the Polish Academy in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the unification of the Ukraine with Russia. Describes: 1) the co-operation of Ukrainian and Russian Communists which led to the establishment of "Soviet Ukraine as a sovereign state," and its inclusion in the USSR in 1923; 2) the economic development of the Ukraine during the inter-war period; and 3) the economic destruction and reconstruction of the Ukraine during and after World War II. Some remarks are made on the Ukrainian territories which were under Polish, Czech or Rumanian occupation during the inter-war period. Gives some economic statistics based on published sources. A. F. Dygnas

1910. Kautsky, Benedikt. WANDLUNGEN DES KOMMUNISMUS [Transitions in Communism]. Zukunft 1955 (5): 131-141. Traces the relationship between Czarist and Soviet Russian agricultural developments and the evolution of Russian despotism. Current Russian military-political power directly impinges on Soviet agricultural policy. R. Mueller

1911. Leskiewicz, Janina. Z PROBLEMATYKI BADAŃ HISTORYKÓW RADZIECKICH NAD DZIEJAMI WIELKIEJ WŁASNOŚCI ZIEMSKIEJ [Concerning research by Soviet historians on the history of the great landed estates]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(4): 356-371. Analyzes some recent papers on the administration of several great estates in Russia and Eastern Poland during the second half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. The tendency towards intensified production on the estates hastened the process of social stratification among the peasants and the decay of the feudal system. A. F. Dygnas

1912. Musteikis, Antanas. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN BOTH CZARIST AND SOVIET RUSSIA. Baltic Review 1955 (4): 64-75. Deals with Lithuania under Russian rule from 1795 to 1915 and from 1940 and 1945 to the present. Both the Czarist Russians and the Soviet Russians thought they had a missionary role of saving the world from aberrations and that

they therefore should denationalize the occupied countries. In Lithuania the Czarist Russians tried to substitute the Russian alphabet for the accused Latin one and the Soviets radically changed the contents of Lithuanian publications. Czarist denial of freedom of the press was a relatively arbitrary phenomenon but in the Soviet Union a strictly controlled press is one of the weapons to coerce the people into mental submission and to sustain government power. E. Andersons

1913. Shumyenko, Stephen. DR. LUKE MYSHUSHA 1887-1955) OBITUARY. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11 (3): 74-75. An obituary account of the career and the activities of Dr. Luke Myshusha as an editor of Ukrainian journals and his part in Ukrainian-American organizational, political and cultural life. J. Erickson

1914. Simons, Rodger L. RUSSIA FIGHTS ANOTHER WORLD WAR. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 (9): 959-967. A sketch of Russian arctic exploration and research, 1648 to date, illustrated with photographs. H. M. Madden

1915. Unsigned. OBITUARY OF PRINCE IVAN TOKARZEVSKY-KARASHEVYCH (1885-1954). Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(1): 73-74. An obituary account of the career and activities of Prince Tokarzhevsky-Karashevych, Ukrainian diplomat and scholar. J. Erickson

1916. Vucinich, Wayne S. (Stanford Univ.). RUSSIA AND THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST. Current History 1955 28(162): 80-88. Traces the southern expansion of Russia since 860 and contrasts Czarist with Soviet imperialism. While the policy of the Czar after Ivan IV was stimulated by nationalism, orthodoxy, and autocracy, the objective of the USSR was simultaneously to extend communism and to gain strategic bases against the West. The Soviets have shown far greater ingenuity than their predecessors in the tactical methods and instruments employed. I. C. Nichols

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See also: 1684, 1912

1917. Allen, G. R. (Oxford Univ.). A COMPARISON OF REAL WAGES IN SWEDISH AGRICULTURE AND SECONDARY AND TERTIARY INDUSTRIES, 1870-1949. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1955 3(1): 85-107. Despite rapid economic growth between the 'seventies and the first decade of the twentieth century, real incomes in Swedish agriculture and industry remained stable. The author gauges the relationship of agricultural wages to industrial wages and compares real wages by industries during 1867-1873 and 1908-1913. The period 1913-1949 is dealt with only by reference to an earlier study. Supported by charts, graphs, and statistics. R. Mueller

1918. Gran, Bjarne. JUHO KUSTI PAASIKIVI. Internasjonal Politikk 1955 (3): 60-62. Describes Paasikivi's career. He was a conservative in domestic matters, and ready to co-operate with the Soviet Union in foreign affairs. Though pro-German during World War I he became a Russophile in World War II. Grete Thanhofer

1919. Gran, Bjarne. ØSTEN UNDÉN, HANS FORUTSETNINGER I SVENSK FÖRKRIGS- OG KRIGSTIDSPOLITIKK

[Østen Undén and his principles in Swedish pre-war and war-time politics]. Internasjonal Politikk 1955 (5): 100-103. Østen Undén started his career in the labor movement. He was a delegate to the League of Nations, recognized the necessity of a world organization, and was instrumental in Sweden's admission to the U.N. Grete Thanhofer

1920. Jutikkala, Eino. LOKALISERINGEN AV YRKES- OCH SOCIALGRUPPERNA I ÅBO UNDER RYSKA TIDEN [The localization of professional and social groups in Åbo/Turku during the Russian period (1809-1917)]. Historisk Tidskrift för Finland 1954 39(1-4): 79-92. Based on municipal records and materials in the Finnish National Archives. Shows that the various professional and social groups tended to be concentrated in their own respective quarters in nineteenth-century Åbo. E. Ekman

1921. Kildal, Arne. NYE SLEKTLÉDD I DET UTFLYTTETDE NORGE [New generations of Norwegian emigrants]. Samtiden 1954 63(6): 362-374. Deals with emigration from Norway since 1830 and with newly created bonds between emigrants and their motherland. Grete Thanhofer

1922. Loorits, Oskar (formerly Univ. of Tartu). THE RENASCENCE OF THE ESTONIAN NATION. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 33(80): 25-45. A study of the growth of the national consciousness of the Estonian people, from the Enlightenment to 1918. The author, a student of Estonian folklore, traces cultural, social, and political aspects of the Estonian struggle to develop a national culture and political identity against powerful encroachments of Germanization and Russification. Abundant Estonian sources are cited. V. S. Mamatey

1923. Omang, Reidar. NORGES UTENRIKSPOLITIKK I 50 ÅR [Norway's foreign policy in the course of 50 years]. Internasjonal Politikk 1955 (6): 124-130. Since Norway achieved independence, it has always pursued a policy of strict neutrality, economic security, co-operation with other Nordic nations, and has worked for international peace. Consequently, it became a member of U.N. and of NATO. But Norway takes a cautious attitude towards a United Europe. Grete Thanhofer

1924. Schmidt, W. A. EN SOCIOLOGISK ASPEKT PÅ FINLANDS NYARE KYRKOISTORIA [A sociological aspect of the recent church history of Finland]. Historisk Tidskrift för Finland 1954 39(1-4): 175-185. Discusses the nineteenth-century conflict between church-centered Lutheran Christianity with its emphasis on the Divine Services and its roots in the old peasant collective society and a new subjective pietistic religiosity which emphasized lay participation and the social gospel. The Ecclesiastical Law of 1869 sought to combine traditional Lutheranism with the new individualism. Out of this has arisen the contemporary Finnish Church. E. Ekman

1925. Sørbo, Fridtjov (President of the "Aasen-bund"). MÅLREISING OG SKANDINAVISME [Aims and Scandinavianism]. Samtiden 1954 63(8): 500-515. Treats in detail Nordic aspirations concerning unity and the language problem, with special attention to Norway's struggle for its own language, dating back to the Kalmar Union, 1397. Grete Thanhofer

1926. Unsigned. LE PROBLÈME DES LANGUES EN FIN-

LANDE [The problem of languages in Finland]. Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires 1955 20(6): 178. Sketch of the development of the languages used in Finland. R. Sickinger

S P A I N

See: 1932

Latin America

See also: 1772, 1958

1927. Benz, Ernst. LATEINAMERIKA AUF DEM WEGE ZU SEINEM GESCHICHTSBILD [Latin America on the way to its historical ideology]. Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte 1955 7(2): 98-116. Interpretations of Latin American history fall into two major categories: the one emphasizes the influence of the pre-Columbian epoch in the development of Latin America; the other views "Barroquismo" as the real expression of Latin American culture. This is a Catholic school of thought, which holds Latin American culture to be the last non-decadent form of European culture. However, liberalism and also German philosophy have a strong impact on present-day Latin America. R. Sickinger

1928. Cline, Howard F. (Director, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress). THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM. Current History 1955 28(163): 177-184. Analyzes the genesis of the Western Hemisphere idea (and its derivative American credo), its evolution into a dynamic movement transcending cultural and national origins, and its crystallization into Pan-Americanism. Its metamorphosis was completed with the birth of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) in 1948. The O.A.S. plays a dual role: as an effective regional agency within the U.N. and as a collaborating peer within the Western Hemisphere. I. C. Nichols

1929. Dorn, Herbert (Univ. of Delaware). GERMANY IN LATIN AMERICA. Current History 1955 28(163): 168-176. Reviews the economic foundations of German relations with Latin America since 1871. In 1913, German exports to Latin America accounted for 17 per cent of the latter's imports. From 1919-1933, war debts, reparations, and depression ruined this flourishing trade and liquidated German investments. Hitler revived this commerce, gearing it to war purposes and combining it with propaganda and subversion. West Germany has enjoyed remarkable success in restoring and increasing trade with Latin America. Before World War I, disputes involving the Monroe Doctrine and competition in Latin American markets occasionally strained U.S.-German relations. I. C. Nichols

1930. DuVal, Miles P. (Captain, U.S. Navy, retired). ISTHMIAN CANAL POLICY -- AN EVALUATION. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(3): 263-275. Traces the evolution of various engineering solutions to the problem of an isthmian canal. Chief Engineer John F. Stevens of the Isthmian Canal Commission decided on a "high-level" canal, with locks, and Congress approved this plan in 1906. Improvements carried out during and since World War II are also described. H. M. Madden
See also: 2216

1931. Ellerich, Lee (Editorial Assistant, Current History). FRANCE IN LATIN AMERICA. Current History

1955 28(163): 160-167. Surveys French interest in and relations with Latin America since 1523 with emphasis on the European background of policy shifts. More lasting than France's dreams of empire, and at least as important as commercial profit, was the intellectual liaison between the French Enlightenment and Revolution and the Latin American wars of independence and culture. I. C. Nichols

1932. Hauberg, C. A. (St. Olaf College). SPAIN IN LATIN AMERICA. Current History 1955 28(163): 129-136. Traces the role of Spain in Latin America from the exploitation of the conquistador to the contemporary conflict between liberal Pan-Hispanism and fascist Hispanidad. The changes wrought by the Wars of Independence were more apparent than real since oligarchies still governed. After the Monroe Doctrine, U.S. indifference and imperialism contributed to the commercial ascendancy of Britain in Latin America. The recent Hispanidad movement is anti-U.S. and anti-liberal, extolling the virtues of medieval ideas and institutions over the evil ideology produced by the Renaissance, Reformation, and Enlightenment. I. C. Nichols

1933. Johnson, J. J. (Stanford Univ.). PORTUGAL IN LATIN AMERICA. Current History 1955 28(163): 137-142. Compares the development of Portuguese America (Brazil) with Spanish America. The easy-going, tolerant Portuguese permitted the religiously unorthodox to enter Brazil. Brazil's economy was predominately agricultural, her government and society decentralized and rural under a lax feudal aristocracy. In contrast to the fifteen-year struggle between Spain and her colonies, Portugal set Brazil free after only token resistance. Portuguese intellectual decline and Brazilian cultural stagnation were parallel developments until 1850, when Brazil entered a cultural renaissance which has resulted in mass immigration from Portugal. I. C. Nichols

1934. Van Alstyne, Richard W. (Univ. of Southern California). BRITAIN IN LATIN AMERICA AFTER 1865. Current History 1955 28(163): 148-153. Gives a statistical analysis of British investments and profits in Latin America since 1865. Despite the attainment of U.S. hegemony in Latin America (particularly in the Caribbean) by 1914, Britain achieved pre-eminence in the financial realm. Although British investments were huge (especially in Argentina and Brazil) and widely distributed, profits were extremely small. I. C. Nichols

1935. Whitaker, Arthur P. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). THE UNITED STATES IN LATIN AMERICA SINCE 1865. Current History 1955 28(163): 154-159. Traces the tortuous development of U.S. Latin American policy. Since 1865 the main theme of U.S. diplomacy has shifted from isolationism to Pan-Americanism, to intervention (Big-Stick and Dollar Diplomacy), back to Pan-Americanism (Good Neighbor Policy), and back to intervention (Guatemalan Crisis). Meanwhile, the Western Hemisphere idea has been replaced by the idea of a free world united against communism, to the neglect and grievance of Latin America. I. C. Nichols

M E X I C O

See also: 1770

1936. Gomex Robledo, Antonio. NUESTROS PROBLEMAS

ICOS [Our isthmian problems]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(1): 92-98. Reviews favorably ro Fernández MacGregor's El Istmo de Tehuantepec y Estados Unidos (Mexico, 1954). Summarizes the rest of the United States in this inter-oceanic e which culminated in the McLane-Ocampo treaty 861 which Mexican historians are prone to con- r as a great blot on their national honor.

R. B. McCornack

37. Mills, Elizabeth H. (Graduate Student, Univ. Arizona). THE MORMON COLONIES IN CHIHUAHUA AFTER 1912 EXODUS. New Mexico Historical Review 1954 6(3): 165-182 and (4): 290-310. Examines the cultural colonies located in Chihuahua under the ices of the Mormon church since 1885. The Mexi- government continues to recognize the Mormons' les to lands in the colonies on which taxes have tained to be paid. Documentation is supplemented personal interviews with colonists.

W. S. Wallace

38. Velásquez Chávez, María del Carmen. MEXICO US INDIOS [Mexico and its Indians]. Historia Mexicana 1955 4(4): 595-611. Reviews the recent k published as Volume VI of Memorias del Institu- Nacional Indigenista (Mexico), entitled Métodos resultados de la política indigenista en México (Methods and results of Indian policy in Mexico) (Mexico, 1954). This study is divided into four ts covering policy in the pre-Columbian period, colonial period, the period since Mexican inde- dence, and in present-day Mexico.

R. B. McCornack

Middle East

also: BALKANS AND NEAR EAST and abstract 1916

39. Ali, Safdar (former Pakistan government retary). ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS. Pakistan rizon 1955 8(1): 301-311. A sympathetic re- w article, dealing with a recent book by John lowe on Anglo-Egyptian relations between 1800 and 53, commending the author especially for stressing tish contributions to Egypt and thereby anchoring within the English-speaking orbit. R. Mueller

40. Fredborg, Arvid. STREIT UM PERSIENS ÖL [The Persian oil conflict]. Internationales Jahr- ch der Politik 1955 (1): 34-51. An account of the development of the Persian oil fields, beginning th the first drillings made by the New Zealander Arcy and the founding of the Anglo-Persian-Oil- mpany (1909), in which the British government ob- tained a majority of the shares before the First rld War. Records the swift rise in production, d the causes of the Persian agitation stirred up Mossadegh. W. E. Heydendorff

41. Grunwald, K. THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE BANON AND SYRIA. Hamizrah Hehadash 1954 5(4): 3-257. Analyzes industrial developments in the o countries from 1913 to 1937 and from 1943 to the esent on the basis of statistical material, outlin- g major trends in each country and indicating the prospects for the future. Unlike most Arab coun- ies, Lebanon and Syria have undergone a genuine industrial revolution. H A Staff

42. Lewis, Bernard (London Univ.). DEMOCRACY THE MIDDLE EAST -- ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

Middle Eastern Affairs 1955 6(4): 101-108.

Examines why democratic concepts failed when intro- duced into Middle Eastern governments during the nine- teenth and twentieth centuries and discusses their successful adaptation to Turkish political institu- tions. R. Mueller

United States of America

See also: 1766, 1845, 1857, 1907, 1935, 1936

1943. Aloysius, David, and Geoffrey Benilde, F.S.C. IN MEMORIAM: RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR EDWARD HAWKS. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1955 66(2): 67-77. Eulogy and sympathetic biography of the recently deceased pastor of St. Joan of Arc's church, Philadelphia (1878-1955), with a description of his zealous achievements in effecting conversions. R. Mueller

1944. Anderson, George L. (Univ. of Kansas). THE BOARD OF EQUITABLE ADJUDICATION, 1846-1930. Agri- cultural History 1955 29(2): 65-72. Based upon published and unpublished documents relating to ad- ministrative practices, regulations, and decisions of the General Land Office. The purpose of the Board of Equitable Adjudication was to confirm title to a particular tract of public land to a person who had tried to comply with the law, but had failed in some particular through ignorance, error, or obsta- cle over which he had no control. Individual cases were handled on their merits within a framework of rules as interpreted in explicit decisions.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1945. Babow, Irving (Univ. of California). THE SINGING SOCIETIES OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS. Phylon 1954 15(3): 289-295. An extract from the author's unpublished doctoral dissertation, Univ. of Califor- nia, Berkeley 1954, "Secular Singing Societies of European Immigrant Groups in San Francisco." Dis- cusses the motivations which led various immigrant groups to found and maintain singing societies in the San Francisco area during 1851-1953. They are regarded as interest groups providing social and cultural satisfaction for small immigrant gatherings.

R. Mueller

1946. Barnes, C. Rankin (Secretary of the Nation- al Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, N.Y.). ETHELBERG TALBOT. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(2): 141-185. A brief biography of Bishop Talbot (1848-1928).

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1947. GrUndorfer, Willi. VON JEFFERSON BIS EISEN- HOWER [From Jefferson to Eisenhower]. Tagebuch 1955 10(14): 4. A favorable review of Marie Rapp's Von Jefferson bis Eisenhower (Wien: Stern Verlag, 1954), which castigates American bourgeois histori- cal writings for subverting the noble origins of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars in order to white-wash present-day hypocritical and aggressive American imperialism. R. Mueller

1948. Handy, Robert T. (Union Theological Semi- nary, New York). FUNDAMENTALISM AND MODERNISM IN PERSPECTIVE. Religion in Life 1955 24(3): 381-394. The Puritans' attempt to keep faith and reason in creative tension ended with the Great Awakenings. For a brief period, Deism made sweeping gains, and orthodoxy reacted by rejecting all rationalism. After the Civil War, liberalism arose from within

Protestantism, intensifying the conservative reaction. In the 1920's, when the conflict reached its climax, the moderates aligned themselves with the extremists. By 1930, the Fundamentalists had failed to gain control of the churches. Since that time a theological renaissance has developed, which may be a mediating movement. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1949. Hertling, Ludwig, S.J. DAS WACHSTUM DER KIRCHE IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [The growth of the (Catholic) Church in the United States]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 155(6): 430-437. Traces the growth of the Catholic Church in the United States from the early days to the present. The causes for this are to be found in part in the atmosphere of religious freedom, mainly in the work of the priests. But American Catholicism has not enriched Catholic thought, while the concentration of Catholics in the large cities in contrast to the non-urban areas poses a problem for the future. W. R. Hitchcock

1950. Jordan, Orvis F. (Park Ridge, Ill.). RELIGION IN CHICAGOLAND. Scroll 1955 46(4): 24-28. Personal observations on the success and failure of various Disciple of Christ congregations in the Chicago area during the last fifty years.

R. Mueller

1951. Kilgour, Frederick G. HOW GOOD ARE OUR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING? Yale Review 1955 44(4): 555-563. After noting that until 1900 Americans lagged behind Europeans as scientific discoverers and inventors, the author points out that in the twentieth century the Americans have been catching up in both the quantity and the quality of their scientific output, especially in medicine and physiology. In engineering Americans have been most active in the development, production, and service aspects. Margaret Maddox

1952. May, Ernest R. (Harvard Univ.). THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL-MILITARY CONSULTATION IN THE UNITED STATES. Political Science Quarterly 1955 70(2): 161-180. Based extensively on unpublished sources from the archives of the Navy and State Departments and the Library of Congress. From 1896, the only way of consultation was by correspondence among the heads of departments. During World War I, a Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board was instituted. A proposal for formal interdepartmental consultation in 1919 by F. D. Roosevelt was originally disregarded. Charles Evans Hughes was uninterested in consultation and disregarded Navy advice at the Washington Naval Conference. Cordell Hull promoted the establishment of the first consultative agency, the Standing Liaison Committee. In 1945, the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee was established, reflecting in its recommendations the conflicting views of the departments. The initiative of President Truman and Navy Secretary Forrestal was decisive in the establishment of the National Security Council. G. Stourzh

1953. McLellan, David S. (Yale Univ.). TWO FRENCH VIEWS OF AMERICA. American Quarterly 1955 7(1): 56-66. Compares several French works dealing adversely with twentieth-century America, chiefly by André Siegfried, with a favorable but little-known study by Henri Dubreuil, Le Travail Américain vu par un Ouvrier Français [American Labor as Seen by a French Worker] (Paris: Granet, 1929). The author expresses the hope that more

French writers on America will agree with Dubreuil's contention that high material and high cultural standards are not incompatible and that the growing mechanization of industry does not dehumanize the American worker. R. Mueller

1954. Nichols, Roy F. (Dean, Graduate School, Univ. of Pennsylvania). THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE: CHALLENGE AND STIMULUS TO AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(2): 1-25. Examines the Louisiana Purchase and the states that have been carved from it in the light of the area's contribution to American democracy. The area, by its size and natural resources, has been since 1803 a constant stimulus to political, economic and social democracy in the United States. Until World War II, it was predominantly rural, progressive, and democratic but the author notes certain trends towards urbanization, industrialism and conservatism since 1940. E. D. Johnson

1955. Parsons, James J. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE UNIQUENESS OF CALIFORNIA. American Quarterly 1955 7(1): 45-55. California's attractiveness, its growth to statehood and integration into the Federal Union are examined in the light of its favorable geographic, geological, topographical, and climatic characteristics. The author concludes that 1) California's distinctness lies in cultural diversification and heterogeneity rather than in regional separateness and homogeneity, and 2) California will become a victim of its blessings because excess settlement and overindustrialization will exhaust its resources. R. Mueller

1956. Pierson, George Wilson. THE MOVING AMERICAN. Yale Review 1954 44(1): 99-112. An explanation of the bearing of immigration to and of movement within the United States on the formation of the "American character." "We began as explorers, empire builders, pilgrims, and refugees, and we have been moving, moving ever since." Margaret Maddox

1957. Robinson, Marshall A. (Dartmouth College). DEBT MANAGEMENT AND MONETARY POLICY. FEDERAL DEBT MANAGEMENT: CIVIL WAR, WORLD WAR I, AND WORLD WAR II. American Economic Review 1955 45(2): 388-401, 409-414. Examines three methods of public debt management used by the Federal government: 1) creation of securities in various forms; 2) manipulation of the market by rigging or underwriting it, and 3) compulsory steps to enforce a legal tender status for its securities. The author demonstrates the application of these methods during the last century and shows how they aimed to finance large deficits without excessively violating American free-enterprise concepts or the government's future ability to borrow. Graphs and charts; extensive documentation. Appended are favorable remarks by Albert G. Hart and Earl R. Randolph. R. Mueller

1958. Sachs, Ignacy. POLITYKA STANÓW ZJEDNOCZONYCH WOBEC KRAJÓW AMERYKI ŁACIŃSKIEJ [Policy of the USA towards the Latin American countries]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(2): 283-293. Review of the application of the Monroe Doctrine. Stresses various forms of U.S. pressure and exploitation of the Latin American countries and their lack of confidence in the USA. Based on post-war published works. A. F. Dygnas

1959. Sawyer, John E. (Yale Univ.). THE SOCIAL BASIS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF MANUFACTURING. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(4): 360-379. In the comparative studies in connection with the Marshall Plan, emerges the fact that the "American Dream" (recognized as early as the 1850's) rests upon particular socio-psychological factors and not upon objective "economic" conditions.

F. L. Nussbaum

1960. Schaumann, Wilfried (Zürich Univ.). RECHTSGESCHICHTE UND POLITIK IM AMERIKANISCHEN VERFASSUNGSSYSTEM [Court decisions and politics in U.S. constitutional law]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1955 2(1): 1-44.

Analyzes the development of judicial review and the concept of judicial supremacy in the United States which are ascribed to 1) the traditionally strong position of the supreme court judges, enhanced by their life-time tenure, and 2) by their refusal to consider cases having actual or potential political implications. The author also deals with the far-reaching influence of judicial review on American political and economic developments. Extensively documented. R. Mueller

1961. Seastone, Don A. (Bates College). THE HISTORY OF GUARANTEED WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(2): 134-150. Guaranteed wage plans in American industry appeared in the 1900's. The first large-scale plans adopted (Proc. & Gamble, 1923, Hormel, 1931, and Nunn-Bush, 1935) were only the most conspicuous among nearly a hundred in 1945. Between 1926 and 1945, fifty-five operative plans were discontinued, nearly all after less than nine years of existence. Discontinuance was generally due to individual problems of employers rather than to general business conditions.

F. L. Nussbaum

1962. Shannon, Fred A. (Univ. of Illinois). CULTURE AND AGRICULTURE IN AMERICA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(1): 3-20. Concludes that most conventional definitions of "culture" exclude consideration of any activity that is vocational, and that agriculture is thus arbitrarily excluded, along with many of the so-called "learned professions." "Culture" has never been widely diffused in any society, and it is no more conspicuous absent from the farm than from the factory. Prejudice, witch-hunting and demagoguery, like farm produce, often find their largest markets in the city. Cites historical and contemporary events as supporting data for this thesis. Laments present and past criticism of rural intellectual inadequacies, and advocates spending more time in developing a truly deep-seated culture for the totality of our society. G. L. A. Reilly

1963. Stevens, David H. LIFE AND WORK OF TREVOR ARNETT. Phylon 1955 16(2): 127-140. A biographical account on Trevor Arnett (1870-1955), which includes a description of his achievements as secretary and, later, president of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, in furthering the work of Negro colleges in the South in USA and of denominational colleges. H A Staff

1964. Stourzh, Gerald D. (Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy, Univ. of Chicago). IDEOLOGIE UND MACHTPOLITIK ALS DISKUSSIONSTHEMA DER AMERIKANISCHEN AUSSENPOLITISCHEN LITERATUR [Ideology and power politics in American foreign policy literature]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(1): 99-112. Attempts at defining the inter-relationship between American society and U.S. foreign policy depart from the following premises: 1) the American public's inadequate grasp of many aspects of foreign policy finesse requires continued publicity of American foreign politics; 2) the triumph of America's democratic experiment, largely due to its relative security from foreign attack, and 3) the ideology of American democracy found its economic confirmation in the unfettered exploitation of American resources across the American continent and in the admiration of its political institutions in the Western world. The need to equate the American democratic dream, as envisaged by Jefferson, with security and an international balance of power has altered these basic approaches and--as demonstrated by the author's analysis of several interpretations of U.S. foreign policy--requires a reconciliation of the concepts of isolation, democratic ideals, and power politics. R. Mueller

1965. Welter, Rush (Bennington College). THE IDEA OF PROGRESS IN AMERICA: AN ESSAY IN IDEAS AND METHOD. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(3): 401-415. The European idea of progress matured into a belief in the possibility of a revolutionary step upward by society, a belief which survived in the millennial and socialist thinking of the nineteenth century. This contrasts with the basically conservative American concept in the Middle Period in which progress is essentially a continuation of what Americans had achieved. Explanatory factors include the English tradition, the frontier, and the reality of American democracy to both natives and immigrants. Even American radicalism up to recent times has stressed a return to the pristine American reality rather than basic social change. W. H. Coates

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

1966. Haas, Leonhard. DER DURCHMARSCH DER VERBÜNDETEN DURCH DIE SCHWEIZ IM DEZEMBER 1813 [The Allies' march through Switzerland in December 1813]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1955 5(2): 193-205. An account of two distinct incidents in the Napoleonic era in which Switzerland played a part. When Napoleon tried to suppress the federalist outbreaks in Switzerland the British retaliated by keeping Malta contrary to the terms of the Treaty of

Amiens (1802). The second incident was the violation of Swiss neutrality by the allied armies on 21 December 1813. This created a favorable situation for Sweden which annexed Norway with the benevolent support of the Czar. H A Staff

1967. Holmberg, Håkon. ETT POLITISKT GRÄL MELLAN BÖNDER ÅR 1807 [A political fight between peasants in 1807]. Historisk Tidskrift för Finland 1954 39(1-4): 76-78. From the minutes of a local court

comes a description of a fight between two peasants over who is greater--Napoleon Bonaparte or Alexander I--considered by them to be the two rulers of the world. E. Ekman

1968. Marchant, Alexander (Vanderbilt Univ.). BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN LATIN AMERICA BEFORE 1865. Current History 1955 28(163): 143-147. Surveys Anglo-American commercial and political rivalry in Latin America from 1783 to 1865 and British attempts to contain U.S. expansion to the South and Southwest. This culminated after 1856 in British recognition of the predominant position of the U.S. in the Western Hemisphere and the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. I. C. Nichols

1969. Perkins, Bradford (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). ENGLAND AND THE LOUISIANA QUESTION. Huntington Library Quarterly 1955 18(3): 279-295. The development of the Louisiana problem after 1801 included a move toward close agreement between England and the United States. The Addington Ministry, realizing that Jefferson would rather fight than see France in New Orleans, was prepared--for a modest price--to help him acquire it. This help was not in fact needed or used, but British cooperativeness showed in the later arrangements for financing the purchase. H. D. Jordan

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 2063

INDIA

1970. Guha, R. (Calcutta). MIDNAPORE SALT PAPERS (1781-1807). Itihas 1954 5(3): 180-192. A long review article. This district of Bengal at one time produced enough salt for the consumption of Bengal and the surrounding regions. These papers give us an idea of the conditions in which the industry flourished. Some evidence of the later decline of the industry is also discernible during this period. Journal (N. Sinha)

1971. Sinha, N. K. (Calcutta Univ.). FRENCH COMMERCE IN BENGAL (1757-1793). Bengal Past and Present 1954 73(2): 104-111. Based on the Proceedings of the Board of Trade in Calcutta and letters to and from the Court of Directors. Dupleix gave French trade in Bengal a new impetus. There was a great increase of French private trade up to 1756 because the French gave more favorable terms to the Indian middlemen than the British. From 1764 to 1778 the French traded in Bengal on the capital of the servants of the English Company who remitted a part of their fortunes to Europe through the French with a view to keeping this remittance concealed from their masters. After 1783 a new French Company in India entered into competition with the private traders, most of them the English Company's servants. For five years this French Company introduced an element of real competition in the external trade of Bengal. Author

JAPAN

1972. Tawara, Tsuguo (Univ. of Tokyo). KANSEI KAIKAKU NO ICHI-KÔSATSU [An examination of the Kansei

Reform]. Rekishî-gaku Kenkyû 1954 178: 9-21. An evaluation from a political point of view of the reform in the Tokugawa Shogunate during the Kansei Era (1789-1800). Proves that in the philosophy of the regent, Matsudaira Sadanobu, the ruler was absolute and that there was a pronounced tendency toward bureaucracy. Traces Matsudaira's ideas to the teachings of Ogyû Sorai and explains why, as a matter of political expediency, prohibition of unorthodox learning and close scrutiny of scholarship, both of which worked to the detriment of Sorai's philosophical school, were instituted by Matsudaira. Discusses the planned creation of a bureaucratic system, Matsudaira's attitude toward Western studies (e.g., natural science), and the various measures taken by the shogunate towards them during this period. Concludes that the Kansei Reform was not simply a move designed to preserve the old system but a positive attempt, with novel features, to strengthen feudal authority. Author

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

1973. Asdrachás, Spyros I. (Athens). ANEKDOTA ENGRAPHIA GIA TOUS ARMATOLOUS K. KASTANA KAI G. STATHAS [Unpublished documents concerning the Armatoles K. Kastanás and G. Stathás]. Néon Athínaion 1955 1(1): 26-40. Study of activities of two Armatoles of Western Greece, Kostantís Kastanás and Yiorgákis Stathás, on the basis of one Venetian and five Greek documents of 1784-1785, found in the Record Office of the island of Leukas (Archeiophylakeíon Lefkádos). P. Topping

1974. Cubrilović, Vasa (Belgrade Univ.). PRVI SRPSKI USTANAK [The first Serbian Revolution]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 1/2: 3-14. This paper, read in Belgrade on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Serbian Revolution of 1804, examines the socio-economic conditions under which the revolution took place. Emphasizes three characteristic factors which made it so momentous an event in the history of Yugoslavia: 1) the intensity of the striking force developed by the rebels; 2) the effect of the revolution upon the great neighboring powers (Austria, Russia) and the small enslaved nations (such as Bosnia and Bulgaria); and 3) the social and democratic character of the revolution. S. Gavrilović

1975. Despot, Miroslava (Custodian, Zagreb Museum). STRANA SUVREMENA STAMPA O PRVOM SRPSKOM USTANKU [The contemporary foreign press on the Serbian Revolution]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 1/2: 225-238. Examines articles in the Allgemeine Zeitung (Augsburg, later Munich), in 1804 and between 1806 and 1809, in the Pressburger Zeitung (Pressburg), between 1805 and 1813, and in the Österreichischer Beobachter (Vienna), between 1810 and 1813. Mentions also the Europäische Annalen (Tübingen), for 1807 (vol. 4, pp. 91-98). S. Gavrilović

1976. Djordjević, Miroslav (Sarajevo Univ.). PRVA GODINA SRPSKOG USTANKA [The first year of the Serbian Revolution]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1954 6: 5-27. Based on state archives in Vienna and Paris, the contemporary French daily press (e.g. Moniteur), and writings of Serbian, Montenegrin, Bosnian, and Russian historians. Examines the early aims of the 1804 Serbian

volution and explains that from the outset, Kara-
george and other leaders of the revolution had in
nd not only the overthrow of the insubordinate
issaries (dahi) in the Pashalik of Belgrade (as
was officially proclaimed) but also the end of
e rule of the Ottoman Turks in Serbia and through-
t the Balkans. S. Gavrilović

1977. Janković, Dragoslav (Belgrade Univ.).
AVITELJSTVUJUSCI SOVJET [The Administrative Coun-
[1]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 1/2: 15-88. Based
memoirs published by members of the Administra-
ve Council [the Serbian Senate from 1805-1813] and
her literature (the archives of the Council suf-
ered destruction in 1813). Examines the history of
e Council under the following five headings: 1)
rmation, 2) historical development, 3) composition,
jurisdiction, and 5) character and historical role.
S. Gavrilović

1978. Krekić, Bariša (Byzantological Institute,
rbian Academy of Science). NEKOLIKO DUBROVACKIH
STI O PRVOM SRPSKOM USTANKU [Some information in
e possession of Dubrovnik concerning the first
rbian Revolution]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 1/2:
99-224. Based on reports from consular and
plomatic representatives of the Republic of
ubrovnik (Ragusa) deposited in the Dubrovnik state
rchives. Reproduces the original Italian text of
xteen such reports, dated 1804-1807, consisting
ostly of rumors. They do portray the effect of the
804 Serbian Revolution on the flow of international
rade across the Balkans. S. Gavrilović

1979. Lignadis, Anastasius D. (Athens). ANAPHORA
K NAUTIKOU HEMEROLOGIOU TOU ETOUS 1799 [Report from
nautical diary of the year 1799]. Néon Athinaion
1955 1(1): 103-114. Publication with commentary
f a diary of the period 15-23 August 1799, kept by
. Psomás, pilot of a brigantine which, under orders
f Admiral Ushakov, patrolled the strait between
eukas and Acarnania during the Russo-Turkish rule
f the Ionian Islands. The brigantine's assignment
as to gather intelligence about French activities
nd to prevent Armatoles and Klephts of Western
reece (controlled by Ali Pasha) from crossing to
eukas for refuge. P. Topping

1980. Muljačić, Zarko (Sarajevo Univ.). FRAN-
USKA DIPLOMACIJA U BOSNI 1793 GOD. I OSNIVANJE
FRANCUSKOG KONZULATA U TRAVNIKU [French diplomacy
n Bosnia in the year 1793 and the establishment of
French consulate in Travnik]. Godišnjak Istoriskog
Držstva Bosne i Hercegovine 1954 6: 307-315.
Based on archives deposited in Dubrovnik (Acta con-
silii rogato, Bassegli family papers, etc.). Ex-
amines the activities in Travnik (Bosnia) of two
French Jacobin diplomats, Marie Descroches and Marc
Bruyer, who passed through Dubrovnik in 1793 and
established secret contacts there which they used
for the transmission of reports and other activities.
States (quoting A. Dubinović, "La France Révolu-
tionnaire et les Pays Balkaniques," Annuaire de
l'Institut Français de Zagreb, 1937, No. 2/3) that
more information on French diplomatic work in Bosnia
is available in the archives of the fortress of
Petrovaradin, Austria's former espionage center in
the Balkans. S. Gavrilović

1981. Panagiotópoulos, Basil P. (Athens).
HELLENIKE SCHOLE NEMNITSSES GORTYNIAS [The Greek

school of Nemnitsa, Gortynia]. Néon Athinaion 1955
1(1): 49-56. History of Nemnitsa, a village in
the eparchy of Gortynia, of the nome of Arcadia. A
sigillion of Patriarch Gregory V of 1797, from the
archive of the Oecumenical Patriarchate, and three
documents of 1823 from the General State Archives of
Athens are published, all relating to the school of
Nemnitsa. P. Topping

1982. Ristić, Milovan (High school teacher).
MIHAILO-MILJKO RADONIJIĆ, PRVI MINISTAR INOSTRANIH
DELA U OBNOVLJENOJ SRBIJI [Mihailo-Miljko Radonjić:
first Minister of Foreign Affairs in resurrected
Serbia]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 1/2: 239-251.
Based on local sources (memoirs, official records,
private correspondence, history books, etc.).
Stresses the role played by highly cultured Serbs
from Austria (Vojvodina) in the rebirth of Serbia.
Examines the work of Radonjić under two headings:
1) his life in Serbia from 1807 to 1813, and 2) his
life outside Serbia from 1813 to 1836.
S. Gavrilović

1983. Sabanović, Hazim (Belgrade Univ.). DA LI
JE POSTOJAO BEOGRADSKI PASALUK? [Was there a Pasha-
lik of Belgrade?]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 1/2:
193-207. Based on Turkish, Serbian, French, and
German records. Examines the administrative division
of Serbian lands under Ottoman rule. Shows that the
territory generally referred to as the Pashalik of
Belgrade was part of the Sanjak of Smederevo (Se-
mendria) which, in its turn, was part of the Pasha-
lik of Rumelia, Budapest, etc. Explains how the
notion of a Pashalik of Belgrade came into being.
S. Gavrilović

1984. Stonjančević, Vladimir (Historical Insti-
tute, Serbian Academy of Science). PRVI SRPSKI
USTANAK PREMA BUGARSKOJ I BUGARIMA [The first Serbi-
an Revolution in its attitude towards Bulgaria and
the Bulgars]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 1/2: 121-147.
Based primarily on Austrian, French, Russian, Serbi-
an, and some Turkish documents. Examines the rela-
tions between the revolutionary government in Serbia
and the enslaved populations in Bulgaria from 1804
to 1806, 1807 to 1809, and 1810 to 1813. Makes re-
ferences to repressive measures by the Ottoman Turks
against the Bulgars who maintained contact with the
revolting Serbs. S. Gavrilović

1985. Vasić, Pavle (Academy of Applied Art).
SRPSKA NOSNJA ZA VREME PRVOG USTANKA [Serbian clothes
at the time of the first Revolution]. Istoriski
Glasnik 1954 1/2: 149-191. Based mostly on local
records and literature, foreign authorities, and
Austrian documents. Treats the subject in seven
separate sections: 1) clothes worn by men in villages,
2) those worn by men in cities, 3) military uniforms,
4) clothes worn by leaders, 5) those worn by priests
and monks, 6) dresses worn by women, and 7) chil-
dren's clothes. Reproduces 34 original drawings.
S. Gavrilović

1986. Vinaver, Vuk (Historical Institute, Serbian
Academy of Science). ISTORISKA TRADICIJA U PRVOM
SRPSKOM USTANKU [Historical tradition in the first
Serbian Revolution]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 1/2:
103-119. Based largely on literature available
locally. Examines the ideological aspect of the
Revolution of 1804 and describes the role played by
Serbian traditions of freedom and independence. The
revival of these traditions towards the end of the

eighteenth century took place under three specific influences: 1) the Church, 2) the historians, and 3) the national bards (guslari) and their popular epic poetry (narodne pesme). Mentions especially the influence of the Orthodox Metropolitan in Karlovci (Karlowitz) and the numerous monasteries in Srem (Sirmium). S. Gavrilović

1987. Zángas, Basil K. (Athens). DYO DIATHEKAI EK NAXOU [Two testaments from Naxos]. Néon Athí-naion 1955 1(1): 61-70. The two wills, of 1798 and 1807, are published from the family archive of A. N. Oikonomides, and bear on the study of the customary law of Naxos under Turkish rule.

P. Topping

1988. Zépos, Pan. I. (Univ. of Athens Law School). NOMOTHETIKAI PROSPATHEIAI AIKATERINES TES MEGALES KAI SYNCHRONOI POTHOI HELLENIKOI [Legislative efforts of Catherine the Great and contemporaneous Greek desires]. Epetirís Etaireías Byzantinón Spoudón 1953 22: 593-603. Catherine II's celebrated "Instructions for the arrangement of the New Code" was published in two Greek versions in 1770, one (from an Italian translation) anonymously in Venice, the other (from a French translation) by the learned Eugénios Voúlgaris (1716-1806) in St. Petersburg. An analysis is made of Voúlgaris' introduction to his translation, which shows the influence both of eighteenth-century rationalism and of Christian teachings. P. Topping

FRANCE

See also: 1971, 2007

1989. Bonjour, Edgar, ed. (Basel). JOHANNES VON MÜLLERS DENKMAL AUF NECKER [Johannes von Müller's memorial to Necker]. Historische Zeitschrift 1954 178(3): 515-530. Presents Müller's overlooked, brief evaluation of the historical significance and meaning of Jacques Necker. Though it has been known that Müller, "the most famous historian of his time," promised several times to write such a Denkmal, specialists on both Necker and Müller and biographers of Necker's daughter, Madame de Staël, have assumed that the piece was never written or had been lost. Bonjour shows that Müller wrote the evaluation after Madame de Staël, his friend, had despaired of his doing so, that it was published too late to be included in the first edition of Müller's collected works, and has been overlooked since by scholars. The piece is filled with comparisons of Necker with heroic-tragic figures of antiquity, most of which are not altogether flattering to the Swiss-born banker-statesman. Müller suggests that posterity may conclude that Necker "meant well, and did what he could." J. L. Snell

1990. Bourdet-Pléville, Michel. LE RADEAU DE LA MÉDUSE [The raft of the Medusa]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(59): 697-704. Story of the Medusa shipwreck, the fate of the survivors, especially those on the raft made famous by Géricault, and the unhappy affairs of Duroy de Chaumareys, an émigré, who was unfit to captain the ship. L. Loubère

1991. Bourdon, Jean. PINTEVILLE DE CERNON. SES CHIFFRES DE POPULATION ET SA CRITIQUE DES DÉPARTEMENTS [Pinteville de Cernon: his figures of population and his criticism of the departments]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1954 26(4):

346-356. Considers the activities and ideas of Jean-Baptiste Pinteville, baron de Cernon (1756-1837), who was one of the four "commissaires adjoints" added to the Committee on the Constitution of the National Assembly in order to assist in the tasks concerned with the division of France into departments. Prints the rough copy of a manuscript written in the year IX (1800-1801) by Pinteville de Cernon, preserved in the Cernon family papers and entitled, "Division of France into departments," in which the division of the realm made by the National Assembly is adversely criticized. Too often, decisions were made on bases other than the only sound one--the convenience of the inhabitants subject to the re-organized local administrations.

A. Saricks

1992. Dunan, Marcel (Membre de l'Académie). LA POLITIQUE NAPOLEONIENNE EN ITALIE VUE PAR LES HISTORIENS FRANÇAIS DE NOTRE TEMPS [Napoleonic policy in Italy as seen by contemporary French historians]. Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales & Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances 1954 107(2): 62-76. Studies the twentieth-century controversy whether Napoleon's participation in the Risorgimento accelerated or retarded the unification and liberation of Italy, also whether he was a friend of the Italian people and to what extent he sought to bring Italy under permanent French control. Special analysis is made of Driault, Napoléon en Italie (1906) and Fougier, Napoléon et l'Italie (1947) and of other lesser appraisals. Napoleon did not subvert latent Italian nationalism to serve his imperialistic ends. On the contrary, Italy was to be the pivot of his empire and not lose its national identity, as Napoleon's opponents allege. The Continental system was a measure by which France protected economic self-sufficiency of the Continent against Britain rather than an attempt to exercise commercial control over the Continent. R. Mueller

1993. Lefebvre, Georges (Professeur honoraire, Sorbonne). LE RECUEIL DE DOCUMENTS SUR LES ÉTATS GÉNÉRAUX [Collection of documents on the Estates General]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1954 26(4): 289-297. Discussion of a project supported by the Centre national de la recherche scientifique to publish documents on the sessions of the Estates General from 5 May to 27 June 1789. The first volume of the project prepared under the direction of M. Lefebvre and Mlle. Anne Terroine appeared in 1953. A. Saricks

1994. Lokke, Charles L. (National Archives, Washington, D.C.). LAFAYETTE ET L'EXPÉDITION D'ÉGYPTE [Lafayette and the Egyptian expedition]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1954 26(4): 338-342. Lafayette's interest in and enthusiasm for Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt are indicated by citations from the published correspondence of "the hero of two worlds." He hoped that the conquest of Egypt by France would bring an end to Negro slavery and lead to the production there of enough sugar cane to offset the losses sustained in the West Indies. A. Saricks

1995. Lorenzi, Jean. UNE GRÈVE PARISIENNE EN 1810 [A Parisian strike in 1810]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(59): 742-745. Brief study of a strike by workers employed on a small wooden replica of the Arc de Triomphe. Based on the observations of

icart de Thury, who was in charge of the work.

L. Loubère

996. Moussalli, Ulysse. UN PORTRAIT INCONNU DE LOUIS XVII [An unknown portrait of Louis XVII]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(60): 52-59. The author concludes that the portrait of Louis XVII in question was painted by David in 1793.

L. Loubère

997. Soboul, Albert (Professeur agrégé, Lycée Henri IV). SUR LA MISSION DE SAINT-JUST À L'ARMÉE DU RHIN (BRUMAIRE AN 11) [On the mission of Saint-Just to the army of the Rhine, October-November, 1793]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1954 26(4): 298-337. Conclusion of a manuscript notebook of Saint-Just (entries 88-90). A. Saricks also: 412

998. Suratteau, J. UNE LETTRE DU 5 THERMIDOR [Letter of 20 July 1794]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1954 26(4): 343-345. Publication of a copy of a letter from Dumont, secretary of Couthon, to the Popular Society of Largentière. The letter was copied and submitted as evidence to the Directory by one Boisset, who was protesting the legality of an electoral assembly in the département de l'Ardèche because of the presence in it of men like Dumont. (Boisset had been elected to the Conseil des Anciens by a dissident group which seceded from the original electoral assembly.) In the letter, Dumont strongly supports the government of Robespierre just four days before its fall. Suratteau supplies a brief introduction.

A. Saricks

999. Tartary, Madeleine. LE LOUVRE ET LES TUILERIES SOUS NAPOLEON [The Louvre and the Tuileries under Napoleon]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(59): 67-709, and 1955 6(60): 91-96. These articles are based on the unpublished journals of the emperor's chief architect, Fontaine. L. Loubère

1000. Unsigned. RÉFLEXIONS DE NAPOLEON SUR LA POLITIQUE COLONIALE [Reflections of Napoleon on colonial politics]. Revue Libérale 1955 (11): 90-100. Compiled from notes made by Count de Montholon at St. Helena. An apologia for the policy of Napoleon in 1801 in the French colonies of the West Indies. His principle was one of expediency and maintaining the status quo. Napoleon ordered the pacification of northern Santo Domingo (Haiti), but because of the ineptness of General Leclerc this program proved a failure. If Leclerc had sent 150,000 of the Negro leaders to France, the result would have been a happier one for Napoleon's strategy. S. L. Speronis

1001. Wilhelm, Jacques (Curator, Musée Carnavalet, Paris). LA MODE FRANÇAISE AU XVIII^e SIÈCLE [French fashions in the 18th century]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(60): 84-88. Description of the evolution of clothing styles between 1715 and 1789.

L. Loubère

G E R M A N Y

1002. Benedikt, Ernst. FRIEDRICH SCHILLER. Contemporary Review 1955 187(1074): 390-393. A brief survey of Schiller's career, emphasizing his education under the despotic regime of Karl Eugen of Württemberg, his early liberalism, his disillusion-

ment with the excesses of the French Revolution, his belief in German cultural nationalism, and his careful attention to historical accuracy in his dramas.

J. G. Gazley

2003. Bonjour, Edgar. JOHANNES VON MÜLLER UND CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB HEYNE. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1955 5(2): 176-192. Based on letters in the Schaffhausen municipal library. The life-long friendship between Müller and Heyne dates from Müller's student years at Göttingen (1769-1772), where Heyne was Professor of Classical Philology. In the following years Heyne helped and encouraged Müller's work on the Geschichten der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft. As director of public education in Westphalia Müller discussed all university problems with Heyne. Their correspondence deals with such questions as attempts to raise the prestige of Göttingen University, the filling of vacant academic posts and the problem of student duelling.

H A Staff

2004. Castle, Eduard, ed. (Austrian Academy of Sciences). CARL KÜNZEL'S 'SCHILLERIANA' [Carl Künzel's memorabilia on Schiller]. Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 1955 299(3): In toto. A special publication commemorating the 150th anniversary of Schiller's death (9 May 1955) and listing the Schiller memorabilia in the possession of the Vienna Goethe society. Contains: 1) an introduction describing the fate of the Schiller manuscripts up to the present day (pp. 1-11); 2) an inventory of Schiller's letters, indicating the locations of the originals and reprints (pp. 12-43); 3) seventy hitherto unpublished letters to Schiller, some of them by Gentz, Herder and Iffland (pp. 44-114); 4) forty-one hitherto unpublished letters from members of Schiller's family (pp. 114-170); 5) miscellaneous annotations to and comments on Künzel's collection (pp. 171-192); and 6) biographical and geographical indexes to this collection. R. Mueller

2005. Grenzmann, Wilhelm. FRIEDRICH SCHILLER. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 156(9): 203-211. Interprets Schiller, largely from a philosophical and religious point of view, in honor of the 150th anniversary of his death. Schiller's deep pessimism about the world is contrasted with his belief in the potentialities of man, and his emphasis on the importance of the esthetic element in education and life. The author regards Schiller's humanism as the central error of the poet and his age.

W.R. Hitchcock

2006. Guttman, Bernhard. VOR SCHILLERS MONUMENT [Before Schiller's monument]. Gegenwart 1955 10(10): 298-303. Written to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the poet's death. Discusses his philosophy, historical interest and dramatic works, emphasizing the idea that Schiller saw a harmonious universe. Hence, the last century has had relatively less interest in his message. W.R. Hitchcock

2007. Koenig, Otto. FRIEDRICH SCHILLER UND DIE FRANZÖSISCHE REVOLUTION [Friedrich Schiller and the French Revolution]. Zukunft 1955 5: 148-152. The author reviews the adaptation of Schiller's dramas to the revolution-inspired French stage and comments on their reception. Based largely on Schiller's letters and monographs. R. Mueller

2008. Nohn, E.A. (Major, retired, Frankfurt a.M.). CLAUSEWITZ CONTRA BÜLOW VOR 150 JAHREN [Clausewitz versus Bülow 150 years ago]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(7): 323-330. Analyzes and describes the differing conceptions of strategy and tactics of the famous theorist Bülow and the young Lieutenant Clausewitz, as set forth in a military journal of 1805. These conceptions are interpreted in relation to the historical situation then and the atomic age now. H.M. Adams

2009. Wielopolski, Alfred. ZAGADNIENIE SIŁ WYTWÓRCZYCH I RODZAJU STOSUNKÓW SPOŁECZNYCH W ROLNICTWIE POMORZA ZACHODNIEGO W PIERWSZEJ POŁOWIE XIX W. [Problems relating to production forces and social relations in West Pomeranian agriculture during the first half of the 19th century]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(4): 137-159. Analyzes agricultural techniques, varieties and yields of crops, the social structure of the rural population, the growth of large estates and the proletarianization and emigration of the peasantry. Includes a list of the most important laws (1807-1850) and many statistical tables. A.F. Dygnas

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 2033

2010. Beck, Joan, CHURCH BRIEFS. Amateur Historian 1955 2(6): 165-167. The system of raising money for the extension, repair, and rebuilding of Anglican churches by means of briefs--begging letters issued under permission of the Lord Chancellor--was abolished by the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts in 1828. The chief reason was the heavy expenses involved in issuing a brief, composed of fees to Chancery, to the King's Printer and to undertakers and their agents, who made substantial profits from the business of distributing briefs and collecting the money. H A Staff

2011. Garfinkle, Norton (Amherst College). SCIENCE AND RELIGION IN ENGLAND, 1790-1800: THE CRITICAL RESPONSE TO THE WORK OF ERASMUS DARWIN. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(3): 376-388. Even conservative critics, in the prevailing eighteenth-century atmosphere of tolerance and rationalism, were up to the 1790's undisturbed by scientific treatises like those of Erasmus Darwin whose rejection of Biblical science was unconcealed. During the 1790's, however, Evangelicalism, reinforced by the reaction to the French Revolution, turned the dominant critical opinion against Darwin who, despite his vitalistic biology and deistic convictions, was now regarded as dangerous. The hold of religious orthodoxy over scientific speculation was not broken until the Origin of Species. W. H. Coates

2012. King-Hall, Sir Stephen. THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(2): 192-204, and (3): 318-333. A descriptive survey, with much quotation from parliamentary debates, of the taxation and coercion issues between England and the American colonies in the decade 1765-1775.

H. D. Jordan

2013. Smith, A. W. (London). IRISH REBELS AND ENGLISH RADICALS 1798-1820. Past & Present 1955 (7): 78-85. Investigates Irish separatist connections and affinity with British radical movements and the efforts of Irish rebellionists to find sup-

port among dissident British political societies during the Napoleonic wars. The author contends that the London "Physical Force" party received its chief impetus especially from the "United Irishmen" movement. R. Mueller

2014. Tyler, J. E. (Sheffield Univ.). LORD NORTH AND THE SPEAKERSHIP IN 1780. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(3): 363-378. Prints correspondence relating to an offer of the Speakership to Frederick Montagu, a member of the Rockingham connection. The Speaker in the previous Parliament, Sir Fletcher Norton, was available again, but had made himself obnoxious to the King and Lord North. North was resolved to replace him, and Montagu's character and ability, as well as his close relations with Rockingham, made him a desirable candidate. However, though Rockingham advised acceptance, Montagu declined, partly for reasons of health and perhaps a little because the Speaker was inadequately remunerated. In the issue, C. W. Cornwall was elected.

H. D. Jordan

2015. Western, J. R. THE FORMATION OF THE SCOTTISH MILITIA IN 1797. Scottish Historical Review 1955 34(117): 1-18. The Scottish Militia Act, 1797, was passed to raise a home defence force in Scotland. The public was hostile even though this force was to number only 6,000 men and though there were numerous provisions for exemptions. The people in the Lowlands expressed their opposition in riots but they were appeased by a cautious government policy which the Scottish gentry supported. The regiments were established but great difficulty was experienced in raising the full force and in settling questions of rank. The threat of foreign invasion was past before the Militia was fully trained but its creation freed trained men from the older Fencible regiments for active service abroad. A list of the Scottish Militia regiments in 1798 is appended. H A Staff

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

2016. Kemmerich, Max (Col., retired). DER SIEGER VON ASPERN: ERZHERZOG KARL 5.9.1771 - 30.4.1847 [The victor of Aspern: Archduke Karl 5 September 1771 - 30 April 1847]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1955 4(4): 6-17. Surveys Archduke Karl's career, emphasizing his military capabilities and reforms, his patriotic devotion and his victory over Napoleon.

F. B. M. Hollyday

I T A L Y

See: 1992

R U S S I A

See also: 2020

2017. Basharin, G. P. O PATRIARKHAL'NO-FEODAL'NOM OTNOSHENII AKH V IAKUTII KONTSA XVIII - Pervoi POLOVINY XIX VEKA [On the patriarchal-feudal relations in Yakutia at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (3): 80-89. On the basis of local archival documentation, illustrates the social aspect of the Yakut economy in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Argues that the social structure was primarily of a patriarchal-feudal, not of a communal-tribal, nature. M. Raeff

2018. Valloton, Henry (Swiss Minister). UNE JOUR

DE TRAVAIL DE CATHERINE II [A work day of Catherine II]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(59): 685-686. Demonstrates that Catherine was a hard worker.

L. Loubère

1919. Voronov, N. V. O RYNKE RABOCHEI SILY V SIII V XVIII VEKE (PO MATERIALAM KIRPICHNOI PROBLENNOSTI) [On the labor market in Russia in the 18th century--materials of the brick manufacturing industry]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (3): 90-99.

On the basis of unpublished archival sources, and using the manufacturing of brick as an example, the author disproves some previous opinions concerning the nature of the labor force employed in Russian industry. He shows that, although unfree labor was dominant at the beginning of the eighteenth century, it was being displaced by free hired hands from the middle of the eighteenth century on. At the end of the century, free hired labor alone counted.

M. Raeff

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

2020. Donner, Harry. TILL FRÅGAN OM EN GRÄNS-
LÄRNING I VÄRÄLÄ [On the question of a boundary adjustment at Värälä]. Historisk Tidskrift för Finland 1954 39(1-4): 36-42. Based on the Samu-
Möller papers in the Finnish National Archives. Discusses negotiations prior to the Swedish-Russian Peace of Åbo (1743) to adjust the boundary set by the Peace of Åbo (1743). New materials show that the Swedes were willing to cede parts of Karelia and certain small islands in return for the fortress of Lott/Savonlinna and smaller areas. The French text and a Swedish translation of the proposed exchange, which was not carried out, are given.

E. Ekman

2021. Hirn, Hans. TVENNE UTTALANDEN OM FINLANDS
FÖRSTÄNDIGHET FRÅN ÅR 1787 [Two expressions of opinion in 1787 on the independence of Finland]. Historisk Tidskrift för Finland 1954 39(1-4): 66-
Presents two letters from the private collection of T. J. Broms of Helsingfors/Helsinki. The first letter from Anders de Bruce to A. F. Munck asks of the foolishness of separating Finland from Sweden but mentions talk on the frontier about this possibility and suggests Russian involvement. Munck's reply is that Europe could hardly permit Sweden to become stronger or Sweden weaker by separating Finland to become independent. E. Ekman

2022. Palme, Sven Ulric (Univ. of Uppsala).
GUSTAV III. OCH MARMONTEL. ETT BIDRAG TILL DET GUSTAVIANISKA SKEDETS OPINIONHISTORIA [Gustav III and Marmontel. A contribution to the interpretation of the Gustavian period]. Personhistorisk Tidskrift 1955 53(1/2): 15-33. Examines the exchange of letters between Gustav III and Marmontel concerning freedom of the press and religion. Johann Gabriel Oxenstierna, described as a pliant tool in the service of the King's ambitions for power, did not publish these letters unabridged because he wished to efface the memory of the dissatisfaction and unrest which prevailed in the country during Gustav's reign. Since Oxenstierna's papers have not been released for publication, no final judgment can be made. Grete Thanhofer

2023. Wirilander, Kaarlo. SUOMEN UPSEERIPERHEI-
KUNNAN SIJOITTUMINEN VUODEN 1809 JÄLKEISEEN YHTEISKUN-
NAN [The adjustment of the families of Finnish officers in the post-1809 social order]. Historial-

linen Aikakauskirja 1955 (1): 104-115. A detailed study providing answers to two questions: 1) What happened to the Finnish officers and their families after the war of 1809? 2) How did they adjust to the postwar situation? J. I. Kolehmainen

SWITZERLAND

See: 2003

Latin America

See also: 2000

2024. Eyzaguirre, Jaime (Santiago, Chile). THE FRANCISCAN TEACHERS OF BERNARDO O'HIGGINS. Americas 1955 12(1): 43-49. Extols the evangelizing achievements of and the hardships endured by a Franciscan college founded for the Araucanian (Chilean) Indians during 1700-1840, particularly emphasizing the period of wars of independence against Spain, 1810-1825. R. Mueller

2025. Foland, Frances M. PUGNAS POLÍTICAS EN EL MÉXICO DE 1808 [Political conflicts in the Mexico of 1808]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(1): 30-41. Based on printed contemporary accounts. Treats the political crisis arising in New Spain due to the receipt of the news of the abdications of the Spanish Bourbons. The attempts of the creoles, especially those in the Ayuntamiento (city council) of the capital, to advance the theory that sovereignty resided in the people when it could no longer be exercised by the monarch met with the concerted opposition of the high officials of the government and church as well as that of the Spaniards resident in Mexico. R. B. McCornack

2026. Lamadrid, Lázaro. FRAY JOSÉ ANTONIO LIENDO Y GOICOECHEA, O.F.M. Y LA FILOSOFÍA RECIENTIOR DEL SIGLO XVIII [Father José Antonio Liendo y Goicoechea, O.F.M. and the new philosophy of the 18th century]. Americas 1955 11(3): 363-387. On the contribution of the Catholic Church to the propagation of the ideas of the Enlightenment in Southern and Central American universities in the eighteenth century. Describes the important role of the Franciscan Order and of one of its most eminent members, Goicoechea (1735-1814) who lectured on philosophy at San Carlos University, Guatemala, and especially encouraged the study of the natural sciences. Ingeborg Luyken

2027. Lynch, John (Univ. of Liverpool). INTENDANTS AND CABILDOS IN THE VICEROYALTY OF LA PLATA, 1782-1810. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(3): 337-362. Discusses the role of the cabildo (town council) from the date when intendants were appointed by the Spanish government under the reforms of Charles III. The cabildos had suffered a severe loss of position under the previous system due to their lack of any firm basis of popular representation and to an equal lack of financial resources. In the first period of the intendant's rule to the turning of the century relations between intendant and cabildo were most often cordial and much of value was accomplished. After 1800, however, the cabildos were most often at loggerheads with their intendant. This was due to the decline in the quality of intendants appointed by Madrid, and to the increasing resentment of the cabildo against the tutelage of the intendant. R. B. McCornack

2028. Ocaranza, Fernando. FUNDACION DE NUEVAS MISIONES FRANCISCANAS EN EL AÑO DE 1803 [The founding of new Franciscan missions in 1803]. Americas 1955 11(3): 449-472. Based on documents and correspondence of the Franciscan Order with officials of the viceroy of New Spain. Records the cultural work of the Order, the opening up and cultivation of land, and the necessity for the foundation of new missions. Ingeborg Luyken

2029. Samayoa Guevara, Hector Humberto. APUNTES PARA LA HISTORIA DEL METODO LANCASTERIANO EN GUATEMALA [A contribution to the history of the Lancaster method in Guatemala]. Antropología e Historia de Guatemala 1953 5(2): 32-62. The decree of the Spanish constitution of 1812, which made the granting of citizenship rights dependent on a knowledge of reading and writing, could only be put into practical effect in Guatemala by the introduction of the Lancaster monitor system. The basis of this system, well-known in Europe for many years previously, was that first a small group of pupils received instruction which they then passed on to the others under the teacher's supervision. The first Lancaster school was founded in Guatemala in 1830. Ingeborg Luyken

2030. Tavera Alfaro, Xavier. DOS ASEDIOS A HIDALGO [Two approaches to Hidalgo]. Historia Mexicana 1955 4(4): 612-617. Reviews two recent books dealing with two phases of the life of Miguel Hidalgo: Amaya, Jesús, Hidalgo en Jalisco (Guadalajara, 1954), and Hernandez Luna, Juan, Imágenes de Hidalgo (Mexico, 1954). R. B. McCornack

2031. Vitoux, Pierre. VICTOR HUGUES, LE ROBESPIERRE DES ÎLES [Victor Hugues, the Robespierre of the islands]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(59): 735-742. Victor Hugues was a ferocious Jacobin who recaptured Guadeloupe for France, set up a reign of terror, and organized privateers which preyed on British and American shipping in the West Indies. Bloodthirsty and dishonest, he made an immense fortune for himself. L. Loubère

United States of America

See also: 2012

2032. Adair, Douglass (Institute of Early American History, Williamsburg), and Marvin Harvey. WAS ALEXANDER HAMILTON A CHRISTIAN STATESMAN? William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(2): 308-309. Based on biographies and letters. After phases of conventional religiosity, religious indifference, and political exploitation of religion, Hamilton, following his fall from power, turned to God. His duel with Burr was no act of pride: he felt Burr had a moral right to shoot him. Though he had not formally joined the Church, he had intended to do so, and in extremis received the Holy Communion from the Episcopal bishop of New York. Though not a Christian statesman, he died a Christian. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2033. Anderson, Olive. THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN BRITAIN DURING THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1955 28(77): 63-83. Based on published sources and documents in the Public Record Office, especially the records of the Commissioners for Sick and Hurt Seamen and the Exchange of Prisoners of War. Shows that despite contemporary and later charges of

barbarity, the treatment of prisoners of war was latively humane. Attributes the enlightened policy to the desire to ensure survival of prisoners for change against British prisoners in enemy hands, the general tendency of administrative reform, and to the humanitarianism of the period.

P. H. Hardac

2034. Bennett, Paul L. (Denison Univ.). A VIRGINIAN AND A MAN FROM MASSACHUSETTS. New York Times Magazine 1955 3 July: 5. A brief description of the physical appearance, character and role in history of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

R. F. Campbell

2035. Bland, Henry M. (New York), and Virginia Northcott (William and Mary Quarterly). THE LIFE PORTRAITS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(2): 187-198. A survey of the iconography of Hamilton, with eighteen illustrations.

E. Oberholzer,

2036. Cahn, Edmond (New York Univ.). JOHN MARSHALL-OUR 'GREATEST DISSENTER.' New York Times Magazine 1955 21 August: 14, 44, 47-49. Describes the personal qualities and ideas that made John Marshall the greatest Chief Justice of the U.

R. F. Campbell

2037. Caldwell, Norman W. (Southern Illinois Univ.). THE FRONTIER ARMY OFFICER, 1794-1814. Mid-America 1955 37(2): 101-128. A study based on Army records and published travel accounts. The frontier Army officer was usually better educated and better dressed than the average frontiersman, and although he complained of his low pay, was often able to supplement his income by holding civil offices. His independent spirit, high-handed acts and moral lapses frequently resulted in military discipline. In addition to the post commandant, other important personages on the frontier included the military agent, the paymaster and the military surgeon. R. F. Campbell

2038. Charles, Joseph (deceased). HAMILTON AND WASHINGTON: THE ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN PARTY SYSTEM. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(2): 217-267. Re-evaluates, on the basis of old sources, Hamilton's fiscal program in relation to parties. The party system originated in the 1790's, not in 1787. The real aim of Funding and Assumption was to promote the interests of the moneyed men in the government. Hamilton's power derived from his standing with Washington, who, in relation to the cabinet, was more like a board chairman than a leader. The real Washington of the Federalist period is obscured by the legendary hero of the Revolution.

E. Oberholzer, J

2039. Geiger, Maynard, O.F.M., ed. (Archivist, Old Mission, Santa Barbara, California). REPLY OF MISSION SAN GABRIEL TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN 1812 CONCERNING THE NATIVE CULTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA MISSION INDIANS. America 1955 12(1): 77-84. A report dated 28 June 1814 by the senior missionary of San Gabriel Mission dealing with the social and cultural habits and the religious and economic condition of the native Indian population and describing the mission's evangelical efforts among the Indians of Southern California.

R. Mueller

2040. Hamilton, Nancy S. WHEN PATRICK HENRY FOUGHT THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. Freedom & Union

5 10(6): 6-13. Reprint of excerpts of speeches made in June 1788 during the debates at Richmond on the ratification by Virginia of the Federal Constitution. Among those quoted are James Madison, Edmund Randolph, John Marshall (pro) and Patrick Henry, Benjamin Harrison, John Tyler, James Monroe, and George Mason (con). R. Mueller

2041. Main, Jackson Turner. THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY IN POST-REVOLUTIONARY VIRGINIA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(2): 241-258. Sources used are the annual compilations by the State of Virginia, begun in the years immediately following the close of the American Revolution. They show that a majority of the adult white males were not landowners, though the proportion of landless was not the same everywhere. Of the landowners, most were small farmers, eighty per cent holding 200 acres or less. The distribution of slaves also varied greatly by section and the Fall Line, not the Potomac River, was the region of the largest estates. In summation, the physiography of Virginia was in a state of flux in the 1780's and 1790's.

G. L. A. Reilly

2042. Smith, James Morton. THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ALIEN FRIENDS ACT OF 1798. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(1): 85-104. The distinction between the Alien Friends Act and the Sedition Act, both enacted in 1798, was not always clearly drawn by the enforcement officials themselves. Maintains that students of the period have not found it hard to avoid confusion in discussing their enforcement and have usually dealt with them under the dual heading. Apprehensive Frenchmen, such as Victor Marie DuPont, actually began scheduling passages from the United States even before the laws were in effect. Though the Federalist press made efforts to uncover leading "factional aliens," such as William Cobbett, there was not a single denunciation under the arbitrary statute. The inaction of President Adams, overzealousness by Pickens, and evasions of the law combined to thwart the most strenuous efforts to enforce the Alien Friends Act, and it expired unmourned in 1800.

G. L. A. Reilly

2043. Troutman, Richard L. (Univ. of Kentucky). EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES BY HENRY CLAY. Journal of Negro History 1955 40(2): 179-181. Describes Henry Clay's benevolent attitude toward his slaves and his manumission of several of them between 1804 and 1844. An emancipation decree freeing two of his slaves is reprinted. R. Mueller

2044. Unsigned. A NOTE ON CERTAIN OF HAMILTON'S PSEUDONYMS. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(2): 282-297. A psychological study. Hamilton identified himself with four classical figures who despised democracy and felt themselves persecuted by the people whom they so nobly served. His primary hero, however, whose name he did not use, was Caesar--not the Caesar of Shakespeare, but the tyrant of Plutarch--whom Hamilton emulated.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2045. Unsigned. HAMILTON ON THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE: A NEWLY IDENTIFIED EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(2): 268-281. An editorial which appeared on 5 July 1803, has been identified as having been dictated by Hamilton to the editor. Hamilton differed from the position generally followed by the Federalists. While hostile to Jefferson and dubious about the value of the trans-Mississippi West, he endorsed the acquisition of New Orleans and considered the Purchase sound, provided it created no "tangling alliances." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2046. Unsigned. NAVAL ACTION IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(2): 204-211, (4): 444-451, and (6): 688-695. Reproductions of water-colors, depicting naval action in the Revolutionary War, in the Bailey Collection of the Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Virginia. The artist may have been Charles Turner Warren (1767-1823) or his son, Alfred William Warren. H. M. Madden

2047. Unsigned. WHAT WAS HAMILTON'S "FAVORITE SONG?" William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(2): 298-307. Concludes that it was a song supposedly written by General Wolfe on the eve of his death on the Plains of Abraham. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1968

2048. Curran, Francis X. (Historian, New York Province of the Society of Jesus). FATHER PIERRE CHAZELLE, S.J., 1789-1845. Catholic Historical Review 1955 41(1): 1-17. Describes the missionary career of a French-born Jesuit in the United States and Canada, 1830-1845. Chazelle was the Superior of missions from which later sprang four provinces of the Society of Jesus. Based on unpublished correspondence from the Jesuit archives in Rome and New York. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

2049. Filippo, Luigi de. LA SECONDA GUERRA D'INDIPENDENZA E LE SUE RIPERCUSSIONI IN SPAGNA [The Second War of Independence and its repercussions in Spain]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 91(1): 772-789. On the basis of newspapers and con-

temporaneous literature, the following aspects of the reaction of the Spanish public during the time of the Franco-Sardinian war against Austria (1859) are described: the open sympathy of the progressives for Sardinia, the neutrality of the liberals and the government and the pro-Austrian sentiments of the conservatives and the court. W. E. Heydendorff

2050. Harcave, Sidney (Harpur College, State Univ. of New York). THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848: SOVIET REVISED VERSION. Russian Review 1955 14(3): 233-240. Based on Soviet historical publications. Considers the question of whether or not the original Marxist interpretation of the revolutions of 1848 has been adhered to in recent historical writing. Finds that, although the basic conclusion of Marx concerning the class nature of the revolutions and their long-range historical significance has not been changed, Soviet historians have modified or

ignored many of Marx's judgments concerning the role of the Slavs and the Germans in the upheavals. Their revisions appear to have been motivated by the needs of Soviet foreign and domestic policy.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

2051. Ignotius. THE RED CROSS. Contemporary Review 1955 187(1073): 334-336. Brief summary of the work of Jean Henri Dunant in founding the Red Cross, growing out of his experiences in giving aid to the wounded after the battle of Solferino.

J. G. Gazley

2052. Kościalkowski, Stanisław. ALEKSANDER CHODŹKO I JEGO RODZINA [Aleksander Chodźko and his family]. Wiadomości 1955 10(1): 2-3. Biography of the noted orientalist and Slavic scholar (1804-1891) and professor of the Collège de France. In his student days in Vilna he was arrested for his adherence to the Polish secret society "Philarets." Later, before settling in Paris, he spent some years in the Russian diplomatic service in the Middle East. A representative list of his books is given.

A. F. Dygnas

2053. Loomis, Albert J. (formerly Fordham Univ.). THE SPANISH MARRIAGE CRISIS, 1846-1848. Historical Bulletin 1955 33(4): 206-215. Examines the Spanish dynastic problems from the death of Ferdinand VII in 1833 to the dethronement of Isabella II in 1865 and the attendant political confusion in Spain. Discusses the aims and activities of the Carlistas, Moderados and Progressistas during this period. The marriage crisis (1844-1846) was aggravated by the fallacious assumption of Great Britain and France that whoever married the Spanish Infanta, Isabella II, would dominate the Iberian peninsula. The author severely criticizes Guizot for alienating British friendship by arranging a Spanish marriage for Louis Philippe. Palmerston is also castigated for assenting to Austrian repression of the Italian revolutions in order to ingratiate himself with the Habsburgs. R. Mueller

2054. Möbus, Gerhard. EICHENDORFF ALS NIHILIST [Eichendorff as a nihilist]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 155(5): 372-380. A general attack on the historical materialism of the Marxists, specifically on the interpretation of Eichendorff found in Georg Lukacs, Deutsche Realisten des 19. Jahrhunderts [German Realists of the Nineteenth Century] (Berlin, 1952). Lukacs, in attempting to fit Eichendorff into his own doctrinaire theories, cannot appreciate pre-Marxian social criticism. W. R. Hitchcock

2055. Möller, Erik. NAPOLEON III'S SKANDINAVISKE PLANER [The Scandinavian plans of Napoleon III]. Scandia 1953/54 22(1): 41-71. Material from the Bernadotte Archives (Stockholm), the P.R.O. (F.O./Cowley Papers), the French Foreign Office Archives, the Danish National Archives, newspapers and printed sources is used to illustrate Napoleon III's romantic Scandinavian policy, 1856-1863. This policy was based on inadequate information and provided no solution of the Danish-German conflict over Slesvig (Schleswig) by supporting German claims to it while encouraging a united Scandinavian monarchy. The Emperor's Scandinavian policy contributed to the growing English distrust of French aims and of Scandinavian unity. E. Ekman

2056. Murphy, Howard R. THE ETHICAL REVOLT AGAINST CHRISTIAN ORTHODOXY IN EARLY VICTORIAN ENGLAND. American Historical Review 1955 60(4): 800-817. Scientific advances and Biblical criticism provided ammunition for the attack in England on Christian orthodoxy after 1860, but the attack itself began two or three decades earlier because of a "sensed incongruity" between the growing notion of meliorism (with its emphasis on improvement in man's status on earth) and traditional Christian dogma (with its emphasis on eschatology and "salvationism"). The point is illustrated through brief personal histories of Francis W. Newman, James A. Froude, and Mary Ann Evans (George Eliot)--who all had begun to substitute skepticism for traditional orthodoxy in the 1830's and 1840's. Growing up in an environment of meliorist ethical values, they gradually came to rebel against Christian orthodoxy--and then found a higher criticism and the theory of evolution the basis for an alternative Weltanschauung.

W. C. Langsam

2057. Pietraszek, Bernadine (Loyola Univ., Chicago). BRITAIN AND DIRECT SPANISH AMERICAN TRADE, 1815-1925 [sic]. Mid-America 1955 37(2): 67-100. Based on published sources. Examines Anglo-Spanish diplomacy, 1815-1825. Britain claimed that a "tacit agreement" gave her trading rights in return for a promise not to recognize the independence of Spanish American colonies. Spain denied this, but offered to grant trade concessions in return for successful British mediation of the colonial revolts. Britain spurned this offer and argued that Spain had virtually recognized Britain's trading rights by compensating Britain for seizure of British merchant vessels in South American waters. Convinced that Spain would not agree, Canning decided on de facto recognition of the South American republics through commercial treaties. R. F. Campbell

2058. Strong, E. W. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). WILLIAM WHEWELL AND JOHN STUART MILL: THEIR CONTROVERSY ABOUT SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(2): 209-231. Mill, the empiricist, seemed at the time to win the controversy with Whewell about the inductive process in science, but he misrepresented the stand of Whewell who approached science through history rather than logic. An extraordinarily learned man, Whewell saw acutely how scientific advances had actually been made and developed a kind of "dialectical rationalism" in which theory and hypotheses were as indispensable as accurate sensory responses. Mill's belief in the heuristic value of the clash of opinion was not sufficient to overcome his suspicion of any a priori element in the progress of scientific knowledge. W. H. Coates

2059. Thornton, A. P. (Univ. of Aberdeen). AFGHANISTAN IN ANGLO-RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY, 1869-1873. Cambridge Historical Journal 1954 11(2): 204-218. Describes the problems arising for Great Britain as a consequence of Russian expansion into central Asia. Explains the disagreements between the pacific Liberal cabinet, which favored a "neutral zone," and the Russophobe Anglo-Indians, who advocated a "forward policy." The author concludes that Granville's success in securing Russian recognition of Afghanistan's northern frontier was promptly nullified by the Russians' occupation of strategic Khiva. S. H. Zebel

2060. Trionfi, Carlo (Avvocato). UN CENTENARIO - SPEDIZIONE DI CRIMEA [A centenary--the Crimean edition]. Rivista Militare 1955 11(4): 424-452 (5): 545-564. Historical survey of Piedmontese participation in the Crimean War, including a detailed description of military action, especially Chernaya battle. Contains many contemporary illustrations. H. M. Adams

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

2061. Emerit, Marcel (Univ. of Algiers). L'ÉTAT INTELLECTUEL ET MORAL DE L'ALGÉRIE EN 1830 [The intellectual and moral state of Algeria in 1830]. Bulletin des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances 1954 (2): 1-14. French colonization in Algeria was more difficult than in Morocco or Tunisia chiefly because of the vast cultural differences between recent European and Mohammedans. Examines the rigid socio-religious structures developed by the Turks and the institutions of elementary and secondary education. Arts and sciences were extremely neglected even by the cultural elite. Yet Algeria was a country with a proud religious and cultural tradition. It aroused an ardent dislike of the conquering French troops and encouraged high moral aspirations even in its humble inhabitants.

R. Mueller

Asia

See also: 2082

2062. Mukherjee, T. (Calcutta). A NOTE ON THE SINO-SIKH TREATY OF 1842. Bengal Past and Present 1954 73(2): 145-149. A translation of the Sino-Sikh Treaty from British records.

Journal (N. Sinha)

CHINA

2063. Morita, Akira (Hiroshima Univ.). SHIN-DAI SHU KESSHA NO SEIKAKU NI TSUITE [On the nature of the association of boatmen in the Ch'ing period]. Yō-shi Kenkyū 1955 13(5): 364-376. The writer distinguishes the Chinese secret religious societies according to whether they seek personal religious aims or social aims. While expressing some doubts as to the complete validity of this distinction, he examines the character of the society formed by bathands engaged in internal transport, which is classed as the second type. It was created as a mutual protective association and during the formation of the black-market routes it carried on anti-official, anti-authoritarian activities in which it functioned as a sort of guild. Thus, it became more a trade union for boatmen than a religious group. The social and economic conditions of its existence and an independent force are reflected in the complicated nature of its physical form. Based on Ta-ch'ing hui-tien shih-li, Ta-Ch'ing hui-tien tsê-li, Huan-tsung shih-lu, Jên-tsung shih-lu, Kao-tsung shih-lu, Kao-tsung shêng-hsün, Huang-ch'ao ching-hui-wên hsi-p'ien, etc. M. Takabatake

2064. Saeki, Tomi (Univ. of Kyoto). SHINDAI AMPŌ-CHŌ NI OKERU WAINAN ENSEI [On the salt policy in Huainan during the Hsien-feng era, 1851-1861]. Yōshi Kenkyū 1955 13(6): 505-527. In 1853,

when the Nanking area of China was taken by the T'ai-p'ing forces, the government salt monopoly reached a crisis, for it had lost the Huainan district, which was the main center of salt production as well as the most important marketing region. The commercial capital of Huainan disappeared and the marketing district suffered from a salt shortage. This article discusses the policy adopted by the Ch'ing government at this time, as well as conditions among merchants, producers, laborers, and smugglers.

S. Yanagida

Australia

and NEW ZEALAND

2065. Merrill, Robert S. (Univ. of Chicago). SOME SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE CASE OF THE MAORI. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(4): 401-408. By 1840, in spite of societal characteristics supposed to inhibit economic growth, the Maori had made extensive economic adaptations. They utilized the hapu (kinship group) to organize wheat-growing for the market, mills to grind it and shipping. F. L. Nussbaum

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

2066. Ljubibratić, Savo (Doctor of Theology) and Todor Krusevac (Economic Institute, Sarajevo). PRILOZI ZA PROUCAVANJE HERCEGOVACKIH USTANAKA 1857-1862 GODINE [Contributions to the study of the Herzegovinian uprisings in the years 1857-1862]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1954 6: 167-191. Based on the unpublished private papers of Mića Ljubibratić, the Herzegovinian patriot, diplomat, and nationalist leader. Describes Ljubibratić's personal history and reproduces his account of the war between Herzegovinians and Ottoman Turks in mid-nineteenth century and the peace concluded in Dubrovnik under the mediation of the Austrian and English consuls (1862). S. Gavrilović

2067. Protopsáltis, Emm. G. (Director, General State Archives, Athens). AUTHAIRETOS EPIDROME HELLENON KATA TOU LIBANOU (1826) [High-handed descent of Greeks upon Lebanon (1826)]. Athina 1954 58: 243-277. After failing to persuade the Greek revolutionary government to support an attack on Lebanon in order to cause a rising there beneficial to the Greek cause, a band of Greeks, acting on their own with substantial land and sea forces, made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Beirut (March 1826). First detailed account of this piratical episode by a Greek historian using documents and MS. accounts from the General State Archives of Athens. P. Topping

2068. Tsembelf-Asdrachá, Maria S. (Athens). ANEKDOTOI EPISTOLAI DIA TEN PARACHORESIN TES PARGAS [Unpublished letters concerning the cession of Parga]. Néon Athínaion 1955 1(1): 120-159. Publication in Greek translation of nineteen English letters of 1817 existing as copies in the Record Office (Archeiophylakeion) of Leukas referring to the cession of Parga by England to the Ottoman Empire. The letters include: J. Cartwright to Sir Thomas Maitland, Ch. de Bosset, P. Stuart and Maj. Gen. Fr. Adam; P. Stuart to the Beyzade Changery, Ch. de Bosset and Fr. Adam; and W. Parish to P. Stuart. P. Topping

F R A N C E

See also: 2083

2069. Desroches, H. C. A PROPOS DE LAMENNAIS ET DU MOT "COMMUNISTE" [A consideration of Lamennais and the word "Communist"]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1955 (11): 28-32. Le Monde has noted that in 1841 Lamennais first used the word "Communist" in his brochure, Du passé et de l'avenir du peuple. Lamennais, however, uses the term as one already known. From investigations of various authorities, it would seem that the first usages of the noun "communism" and the adjective "communist" date from shortly after May 1839 and are identified with the secret French societies which developed under the July Monarchy. R. E. Planck

2070. Dominique, Pierre. HENRI ROCHEFORT ET LA LANTERNE [Henry Rochefort and the Lanterne]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(59): 663-669. An amusing sketch of Rochefort and the nature of his opposition to the Second Empire as found in his pamphlets entitled La Lanterne. L. Loubère

2071. Nasatir, A. P. (San Diego State College). ALEXANDRE DUMAS FILS AND THE LOTTERY OF THE GOLDEN INGOTS. California Historical Society Quarterly 1954 33(2): 125-142. Describes the enthusiasm in France for immigration to California, 1850-1852, and the creation of the Society of the Golden Ingots to conduct a lottery to finance the transport of 5,000 poor emigrants. At least 3,885 French immigrants were thus enabled to settle in California. Gives a complete translation of the History of the Lottery, a publicity pamphlet by Dumas films.

H. M. Madden

2072. Pinkney, David H. (Univ. of Missouri). NAPOLEON III'S TRANSFORMATION OF PARIS: THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE IDEA. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(2): 125-134. Against a background of eighteenth and early nineteenth century Paris city planning, the author discusses Napoleon III's more comprehensive transformation of Paris. Napoleon is seen as possibly inspired by the Saint-Simonians, British friends, and the example of his uncle, but, more particularly, by the need to remedy the appalling housing and traffic conditions in Paris. The roles of Napoleon and Haussmann are evaluated. Among Napoleon's motives, social and economic factors (public health, traffic improvement, reviving the building trade) are considered more important than the often-mentioned strategical considerations. Based on Paris municipal records and memoirs. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

2073. Rist, Charles (Institut de France; deceased, 1954). LA PENSÉE ÉCONOMIQUE DE PROUDHON [The economic thought of Proudhon]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1955 33(2): 129-165. Proudhon proposed to break up "industrial feudalism" and reform the society of his time by the creation of banks which would extend free credit to individual producers, and of "workers' shares" in industry which, after amortization of the original capital, would make great enterprises the property of the workers. The first proposal is criticized as containing the seeds of indefinite inflation; the second is more nearly feasible, and is being gradually realized today in a variety of forms.

R. E. Cameron

2074. Spencer, Philip (University College of the West Indies). "BARBARIAN ASSAULT": THE FORTUNES OF A PHRASE. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(2): 232-239. The word barbare, conveying by its users since the Greeks an attitude of superiority, went through a cycle of meanings in France between 1831 and 1862. This is illustrated by its connotations as applied to the proletariat in the writings of Saint-Marc Girardin, Alfred de Vigny, Augustin Thierry, Frédéric Ozanam, and finally Victor Hugo who equated it with sauveurs. W. H. Coates

2075. Varenne, Francis. LE DUC DE MORNAY, PARLEMENTAIRE ET SUCRIER [The Duke of Mornay, parliamentarian and sugar manufacturer]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1955 57(647): 39-42. The Duke of Mornay, future key personage in the Second Empire, entered politics during the July Monarchy by purchase of a beet sugar factory (with money supplied by his mistress), thereby permitting him to gain support from the sugar interests in the area for his candidacy. J. Colton

2076. Verucci, Guido. I MOTI ITALIANI DEL 1831 NEGLI IDEALI DI POLITICA ESTERA DEL GIORNALE CATTOLICO L'AVENIR (1830-1831) [The Italian uprisings of 1831 and the ideals of the Catholic newspaper, L'Avenir, concerning foreign policy (1830-1831)]. Rivista Storica Italiana 1955 67(1): 31-51. Guided largely by the views of Lamennais, the Avenir generally took a liberal Catholic point of view. It opposed the Vienna settlement of 1815 and the Holy Alliance, applauded the liberal revolutions in France, Belgium, Ireland, Greece, and Poland, but condemned the uprisings in Italy, Spain, and Portugal as anti-clerical, anti-Catholic, and, indeed, anti-religious. It defended the temporal power of the pope, while urging liberalism on the pope and condemning the harsh papal amnesty of April 1831. L'Avenir contrasted the good American revolution (not hostile to religion) with the bad anti-clerical Roman revolution and opposed repressive intervention except where the revolts were anti-religious. L. M. Case

2077. Vidalenc, Jean (Univ. of Aix-Marseille). QUELQUES TEXTES INÉDITS D'AGRICOL PERDIGUIER [Some unpublished texts of Agricol Perdiguier]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1955 (11): 3-23. Here are published for the first time some letters and other writings of Agricol Perdiguier which were recently discovered in the Arbaud Museum of Aix-en-Provence. All help to reaffirm Perdiguier's concern for social problems and his spirit of humanitarianism. R. E. Planck

2078. "XXX". LA FIN MYSTÉRIEUSE DU DERNIER PRINCE DE CONDÉ [The mysterious end of the last Prince Condé]. Revue Libérale 1955 (10): 95-115. From evidence supplied by Louis Blanc, the author questions the manner of the death of Louis-Henri-Joseph de Bourbon, the last Prince Condé, on 27 August 1830 under suspicious circumstances. Involved in an affair with the Baroness de Feuchères, the Prince gave her considerable money and the revenue from two of his estates. Under her pressure Condé adopted as his legal heir one of the sons of the Duke of Orleans, the Duke d'Aumale. A number of details are presented, all of which cast doubt on the hanging of Condé. There is a strong hint of possible collusion in the affair between Louis Philippe and the Baroness. S. L. Speronis

G E R M A N Y

also: 2009

79. Gentzen, Felix Heinrich. ZABÓR PRUSKI W E POWSTANIA STYCZNIOWEGO [The Prussian-occupied Provinces of Poland during the January 1863 uprising]. Pracownicy Historyczni 1955 62(2): 36-62. Based not exclusively on the Prussian official papers but on the Deutsches Zentralarchiv in Merseburg and Wódzkie Archiwum Państwowe in Poznań. Although the population of those provinces gave support to the revolt, it came mostly from the poorer urban and lower classes. Among the nobility only the impoverished played an important role. Big landowners, and those who joined the uprising at first, or who did not give it financial support, grew tired and discouraged as the struggle continued. As their part in the uprising decreased, that of the lower classes increased. A. F. Dygnas

80. Grabowsky, Adolf (Univ. of Marburg). BIS-MARCK UND DER STAAT. BETRACHTUNGEN ANLÄSSLICH DER 100. JAHRGEBURT AUFLAGE DER DOKUMENTEN-SAMMLUNG VON HANS ROTHFELS (LITERATURBERICHT) [Bismarck and the State. Observations on the occasion of the second edition of the document collection by Hans Rothfels (Review Article)]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1955 2(1): 75-80. Present-day Germany's need to approach the complexity presented by the study of Bismarck in a balanced inquiry that employs both negative and positive perspectives is well served by Hans Rothfels' recently published document compilation showing Bismarck's role in and attitude toward the Prussian and German governments. R. Mueller

81. Kent, George O. (Columbia Univ.). NEW EVIDENCE ON HEINRICH VON SYBEL AND DIE BEGRÜNDUNG DES DEUTSCHEN REICHES DURCH WILHELM I. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1955 28(77): 89-90. Based on the archives of the German Foreign Ministry now in the Public Record Office. Describes the restrictions put on the use of official archives by Heinrich von Sybel in writing the history of the founding of the German Empire. Shows that the files available to him were pre-selected by the foreign ministry's staff and that his manuscript was examined by a special government commission. Analyzes sixteen documents relating to the period of the Franco-Prussian War which were denied him. P. H. Hardacre

G R E A T B R I T A I N

also: 2010, 2068, 2122

82. Ballhatchet, K. A. (Univ. of London). JOHN STUART MILL AND INDIAN EDUCATION. Cambridge Historical Journal 1954 11(2): 228. A letter in the material recently added to the India Office Records confirms Mr. Ballhatchet's previous suggestion that John Stuart Mill was the author of a draft despatch from the Government of India condemning Bentinck's educational policy. This letter also confirms the suggestion that the Mill draft was shelved because of the opposition of Sir John Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control. S. H. Zebel

83. Bury, J. P. T. (Cambridge Univ.). GAMBETTA IN ENGLAND: AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER. Cambridge Historical Journal 1954 11(2): 229-230. Letter written by Léon Gambetta to a friend telling of his trip to England in 1865. This was the French statesman's only visit to that country and the letter

published here is the only known account of his impressions. Especially interesting are his comments on the fortifications at Dover and the absence of police formalities and precautions for visitors on disembarkation. S. H. Zebel

2084. Collins, H. P. ABERDEEN, THE PACIFIST AT WAR. Contemporary Review 1955 187(1071): 199-203. Ever since he had witnessed the Leipzig campaign, Aberdeen had detested war. During Peel's peaceful ministry, Aberdeen was a successful Foreign Minister. His own ministry accomplished several desirable reforms but he was unsuited to guide the nation during the Crimean crisis since he was inclined to accept Russian statements at their face value and was unable to control Stratford Canning. J. G. Gazley

2085. Filler, Louis (Antioch College). THE EARLY GODKIN: TOWARD AN EVALUATION OF A SIGNIFICANT VICTORIAN. Historian 1955 17(1): 43-66. Finds evidence of E. L. Godkin's journalistic prowess in his English literary career and believes Godkin will be better remembered as a journalist than as a reformer. The reputation of the Nation's editor has suffered from the decline of Manchester school liberalism and his unsympathetic public character. E. C. Johnson

2086. Glasgow, Eric. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTHERN STAR NEWSPAPER. History 1954 39(135/136): 54-67. Uses some unpublished documents and contemporary newspapers. Disputes a common assumption that Feargus O'Connor, who later used the Northern Star to impose his personal ascendancy on the Chartist movement, subsidized the paper financially at its inception in 1837. Asserts, on the contrary, that O'Connor was probably neither financially able nor temperamentally willing to do so. Traces the actions of others involved in the founding of the paper, O'Connor's influence on them, and his fund-raising drive. States that "his whole tendency... was to exploit rather than originate, to develop rather than create..." W. M. Simon

2087. Kukieli, Marian (Lt. General, formerly Director of the Czartoryski Library and Museum, Cracow). LORD DUDLEY STUART. W SETNĄ ROCZNICĘ ZGONU [Lord Dudley Stuart. On the centenary of his death]. Wiadomości 1955 10(3): 1. Lord Dudley, an English parliamentarian, was one of the most devoted defenders of the Polish cause in England during the years 1830-1854. Many of his social, political and charitable activities are described, as well as his last expedition to Sweden, where he went to influence Swedish policy towards Russia and the Polish cause. He died of typhoid fever in Sweden. A. F. Dygnas

2088. Spring, David (Johns Hopkins Univ.). A GREAT AGRICULTURAL ESTATE: NETHERBY UNDER SIR JAMES GRAHAM, 1820-1845. Agricultural History 1955 29(2): 73-81. Based upon unpublished documents in the estate papers at Netherby, England. In 1820, Netherby's farming was neglected and inefficient, characterized by small holdings, a tenantry excessive in numbers, and undrained lands. Sir James Graham, aided by his agent, John Yule, had made Netherby a model of good farming by 1845. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

See: 2016

I T A L Y

See also: 2076

2089. Battistini, Mario. MEMORIE INEDITE VOLTERRANE SUL RISORGIMENTO [Unpublished memoirs from Volterra concerning the Risorgimento]. Archivio Storico Italiano 1955 113(2): 276-282. The notes of the Franciscan Father Trafeli in Volterra (Tuscany) from the years 1849-1866 give evidence that the Italian unification movement in Tuscany had to face some opposition. W. E. Heydendorff

2090. Bernardy, Françoise de. UN ROI-BOUFFON, ENNEMI DU PROTOCOLE [The buffoon-king, enemy of protocol]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(60): 71-78. Reports on the bizarre behavior of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy during his visits to Paris and London in 1855. L. Loubère

2091. Berselli, Aldo. DIARIO DI MARCO MINGHETTI [The diary of Marco Minghetti]. Archivio Storico Italiano 1955 113(2): 283-305. Publication of the diary kept by Marco Minghetti in 1860 and 1861. This diary is part of the papers of the Italian politician in the library of the Archiginnasio in Bologna. The first section concerns his notes during the time when he was Sardinian Minister of the Interior in the Cavour cabinet from 6 November 1860 to 20 February 1861. Article to be continued. W. E. Heydendorff

2092. Berselli, Aldo. DOCUMENTI SULLE TRATTATIVE PER LA SOLUZIONE DELLA QUESTIONE ROMANA NEL 1861 [Documents concerning the negotiations for a solution of the Roman Question in 1861]. Archivio Storico Italiano 1955 113(1): 73-100. The papers of Marco Minghetti, Sardinian and later Italian Minister of the Interior, in the library of the Archiginnasio in Bologna contain numerous unpublished documents concerning the efforts of the Cavour and Ricasoli cabinets to induce the Pope to renounce his worldly power through negotiations. The most important of these papers are printed in the annex. W. E. Heydendorff

2093. Curato, Federico. I PRIMI PASSI DELL'ITALIA NELLA POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE [The first steps of Italy in international relations]. Politico 1955 20(1): 38-62. An examination of the international situation which the Italian Kingdom had to face in the first three months of its existence, based on the first volume of I documenti diplomatici italiani, Prima Serie. Special emphasis is placed on the problem of recognition by the European powers. H A Staff

2094. Falzone, Gaetano. MEMORIE E TRADIZIONI DI GARIBALDINISMO UNGHERESE IN SICILIA [Reminiscences and traditions of Hungarian "Garibaldinism" in Sicily]. Corvina 1953 26(1): 17-22. Survey of the part played by Hungarian émigrés in Garibaldi's campaigns, and of the extent to which their activity in Sicily is remembered. Extensively documented. See also: 1376 T. Bogay

2095. Passerin d'Entrèves, Ettore. LA POLITICA NAZIONALE NEL GIUGNO - SETTEMBRE 1861: RICASOLI E MINGHETTI [National policy from June to September 1861: Ricasoli and Minghetti]. Archivio Storico Italiano 1955 113(2): 210-244. Published and unpublished letters of Marco Minghetti, the Italian Minister of the Interior, especially his papers in

the library of the Archiginnasio in Bologna, show the difficulties which the cabinet of Baron Bettino Ricasoli faced in trying to continue Cavour's moderate domestic policy. The differences of opinion concerning the administration of the newly incorporated territories of Naples and Tuscany between Prime Minister Ricasoli, who favored centralization, and Minghetti, who respected provincial peculiarities, led to Minghetti's resignation. W. E. Heydendorff

2096. Porzio, Guido. LA GUERRA REGIA IN ITALIA NEL 1848-49 [The royalist war in Italy in 1848-49]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(3): 495-532. Seventh installment of a detailed history of the subject (See abstract 1392). Continues to show the bad strategy and blunders of Charles Albert and his staff in the defeats of Rivoli, Sona Saglionze, Staffalo, Custoza, and Milan in July and August 1848. Only General De Sonnaz showed some good sense and in the small victory of Volta the Savoyards gave proof of courage and endurance. After having foolishly rejected Radetzky's armistice terms, Charles Albert had to carry out a clumsy retreat to the west, "betraying" the Milanese. Article to be continued. L. M. Case

2097. Rubertis, Achille de. EMANUELE REPETTI CENSORE DELLA STAMPA IN FIRENZE [Emanuel Repetti - press censor in Florence]. Archivio Storico Italiano 1955 113(2): 266-276. After Grand Duke Leopold II of Tuscany had ordered a relaxation of censorship in April 1846, Professor Repetti was appointed as one of the censors. He carried out his duties as a faithful official of the Grand Duke until the abolition of censorship in May 1848. Examples of his work are given. W. E. Heydendorff

P O L A N D

See also: 2079, 2087

2098. Knapowska, Wisława (Poznań Univ.). LUD POLSKI - GROMADA REWOLUCYJNA LONDYN [Lud Polski: Revolutionary group "London"]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(2): 63-97. Based on published material and papers from the Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe in Poznań. Describes the organization and activities of a very radical Polish political group "Lud Polski" in London (1849-1862), its activities in the provinces of Poznań and Warsaw and its connections with foreign revolutionaries (e.g. Herzen). Much biographical data on the minor revolutionaries is given. The provocation of Baerensprung, Prussian Police President of Poznań, is treated in detail. A. F. Dygnas

2099. Krzyżanowski, Julian (Warsaw Univ.). NOWE WYDANIE "LISTÓW" ADAMA MICKIEWICZA [New edition of the "Letters" of Adam Mickiewicz]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(1): 141-153. Praises highly the editorship of Professor Stanisław Pigoń and gives many improved renditions of the dates and addresses of the letters. A. F. Dygnas

2100. Leslie, R. F. (London Univ.). LEFT-WING POLITICAL TACTICS IN POLAND, 1831-1846. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 33(80): 120-139. An analysis of the plans and dreams of Polish emancipation among the left-wing Polish émigrés as well as conspirators inside Poland. The rivalry of the organizations Young Poland and the Polish Democratic Society, and the wavering attitude of the latter to-

is the peasant question are discussed. The part of Polish peasants rising against their would-be liberators in 1846 is pointed out. The study is based on extensive Polish sources. V.S. Mamatey

101. Rudnicka, Jadwiga. LISTY EDWARDA DEMBOWSKIEGO DO WSPÓŁREDAKTORA (1841-1843) [Letters of Edward Dembowski to his co-editor (1841-1843)]. Pamiętnik Literacki 1955 46(2): 517-563. Publication of forty-five letters from Dembowski to Hipolit Skimowicz during their joint editorship of Przegląd Kowy. The letters cover the period from the first suggestion of establishing the new periodical to the middle of 1843, when Dembowski had to flee the country because of his underground political activities. The letters discuss purely editorial matters and show temperament and character of the famous revolutionary. The original letters come from the Branicki library in Sucha and are now preserved in the Wilanów Palace. A.F. Dygnas

102. Wyka, Kazimierz (Polish Academy). O PLANIE C NAUKOWO-BADAWCZYCH ROKU MICKIEWICZOWSKIEGO concerning research projects planned for the "Mickiewicz Memorial Year". Nauka Polska 1955 3(1): 1-140. General information about the conference, with an appended list of the papers prepared for them. Many papers deal with various aspects of eighteenth and nineteenth-century Polish history. A.F. Dygnas

103. Zakrzewski, Bogdan. DEMBOWSCIANA (III). Pamiętnik Literacki 1955 46(2): 564-572. Publication of a letter of Władysław Kosciński (1814-1887) to his friend Edward Dembowski. A letter dated September 1844 provides a short psychological autobiography of its author, son of a Napoleonic general, conspirator, journalist and historian. The original is in the National Museum in Poznań. A.F. Dygnas

R U S S I A

2104. Seeley, Frank Friedeberg (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London Univ.). HERZEN'S "INTERMEAN" PERIOD. Slavonic and East European Review 1954 33(80): 44-74. A psychological study of the influences on Alexander Herzen between his arrest in May 1834 and his marriage in May 1838--a period which, on orders of Nicholas I, Herzen spent in the military service under police supervision in remote provincial centers of Russia. V.S. Mamatey

2105. Velathcourt, X., and Constantin de Grunwald. SURVIE D'UN TSAR: FEODOR KOUZMITCH ÉTAIT-IL ALEXANDRE I? [The survival of a czar: Was Feodor Kouzmitch Alexander I?]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(10): 43-52. The authors lean towards the belief that Kouzmitch was Alexander who did not really die in 1825. L. Loubère

S C A N D I N A V I A

2106. Koskull, Walter von. DE TYSKA TIDNINGARNA I VIBORG PÅ 1820-1830-TALEN [The German newspapers in Viborg/Viipuri in the 1820's and 1830's]. Hist. Tidskrift för Finland 1954 39(1-4): 100-113. Based on German newspapers from Viborg/Viipuri in the Finnish National Archives. The German-speaking minority in Viborg (13 per cent in 1812) long dominated the city commercially and maintained two German-language newspapers, Wiburgs Mancherley (1821) and Wiburgs Wochenblatt (1823-1832). In 1821 there

were only four other newspapers in Finland. The two in question lived on material secured from newspapers in Helsingfors and St. Petersburg and died because of inadequate support. E. Ekman

S P A I N

See also: 2110

2107. Kosorez, N. N. AGRARNYI VOPROS V ISPANSKOI REVOLIUTSII 1820-1823 GODOV [The agrarian question in the Spanish revolution of 1820-1823]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (3): 115-126. After describing the economic conditions of the Spanish peasantry, the author cites illustrations (from dispatches of Russian diplomatic agents and debates in the Cortes) of revolutionary acts committed by peasants in 1820-1823. Argues that, contrary to accepted interpretations, the peasantry was in favor of constitutionalism and welcomed the revolution; it was let down, however, by the bourgeoisie. M. Raeff

Latin America

See also: 2024

2108. Harrison, John P. (National Archives, Washington). SCIENCE AND POLITICS: ORIGINS AND OBJECTIVES OF MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY GOVERNMENT EXPEDITIONS TO LATIN AMERICA. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(2): 175-202. Based primarily on unpublished material in the National Archives, Washington. Reveals the real motives of the four naval exploring expeditions sent to Latin America in the period 1838 to 1856. These expeditions were: The United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842, to Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru; The United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, 1849-1852, to Chile; The Expedition to Explore the Valley of the Amazon, 1851-1852, undertaken by Lieutenant William Lewis Herndon; and The Expedition to Explore and Survey the Rio de la Plata and its Tributaries, 1853-1856. R. B. McCornack

2109. Lugo Lovatón, Ramón. LAS DOS BANDERAS DOMINICANAS [The two Dominican flags]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(84): 6-25. Based on numismatic evidence as well as published memoirs, etc. Reprinted from the book Sánchez by the same author. Contrary to traditional views, seeks to prove that the Dominican flag was first conceived with the separatist revolt of February 1844, and was given its present form only by the constitution adopted later in the same year. Changes in the coat of arms are discussed incidentally. D. Bushnell

2110. Miquel i Verges, J. M. LA MEXICANA FRANCISCA AGÜERO, ESPOSA DE PRIM [The Mexican Francisca Agüero, the wife of Prim]. Historia Mexicana 1955 4(4): 544-573. Describes the courtship and marriage of Juan Prim, Conde de Reus, indicating that the strong pro-Mexican feeling of Prim resulted from his marriage, although his wife appears to have had no influence on his public life in Spain. Presents verbatim an exchange of letters between Prim and Benito Juárez. Contains no footnotes or other references. R. B. McCornack

2111. Molina y Morales, Roberto. EL FUNDADOR DEL PERIODISMO EN EL SALVADOR [The founder of journalism in El Salvador]. ECA. Estudios Centro Americanos

1955 10(92): 137-144. Miguel José de Castro y Lara, a Franciscan father, came into opposition to the Church as a result of his exposure to the Enlightenment. He was excommunicated and took an active part in the struggle for independence. In July 1824 he founded the first Salvadorian newspaper El Semanario Político Mercantil.

Ingeborg Luyken

2112. Scobie, James R. THE AFTERMATH OF PAVÓN. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(2): 153-174. Based on archival material in Argentina. Outlines the efforts of Bartolomé Mitre to persuade Justo José de Urquiza to consent to remaining neutral as Mitre moved to introduce Liberal governors into the Argentine provinces and to destroy the government of the Argentine Confederation whose armies he had defeated at Pavón. Despite the opposition of his own cabinet, Mitre's cautious policy was successful and the once-powerful caudillo of Entre Ríos stood aside as the governor of Buenos Aires reorganized the Argentine nation.

R. B. McCornack

2113. Unsigned. SENTENCIAS PENALES DE LA EPOCA HAITIANA [Penal sentences of the Haitian epoch]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18 (84): 66-79. Continued from preceding issue (See abstract 595). A sampling of judicial documents from courts in both Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince, containing decisions handed down in six miscellaneous and presumably typical cases during 1825-1826. D. Bushnell

United States of America

See also: 2036, 2043, 2071, 2108

2114. Abell, Aaron I. BROWNSON'S "AMERICAN REPUBLIC": THE POLITICAL TESTAMENT OF A RELUCTANT DEMOCRAT. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1955 66(2): 118-127. Extols Orestes A. Brownson, Catholic religious writer, and describes his conservative views on religious and political theories, as reflected in his book The American Republic. R. Mueller

2115. Brown, Gertrude K. INITIAL MONUMENTS FOR CALIFORNIA'S BASE AND MERIDIAN LINES. California Historical Society Quarterly 1955 34(1): 1-17. Reproduces reports of surveyors who established California's three base and meridian lines monuments (Mount Diablo, San Bernardino, Humboldt) in 1851-53. H. M. Madden

2116. Call, Mabel Soule. LEADERS FOR PEACE IN THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. World Affairs 1955 118 (2): 50-51. Depicts the U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner (1811-1874), as an ardent peace advocate. R. Mueller

2117. Doherty, Herbert J., Jr. (Univ. of Florida). ANDREW JACKSON'S CRONIES IN FLORIDA TERRITORIAL POLITICS. Florida Historical Quarterly 1955 34(1): 3-29. Based on American state papers, contemporary newspapers, Jackson's correspondence, including three hitherto unpublished Jackson letters, and secondary works. Following Jackson's brief governorship of Florida, his friends in the Territory quarreled, with interesting repercussions on national politics. G. L. Lyan

2118. Dunham, Harold H. (Univ. of Denver). NEW

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE TITLE PAPERS OF THE MAXWELL GRANT. New Mexico Historical Review 1955 30(1): 1-22. Examination of some of the title papers of Spanish land grants in southwestern United States indicates that enough discrepancies and misinterpretations exist to require a re-examination of the various grants for a new orientation in the area's history and national land policies. W. S. Wallace

2119. Hamilton, Holman (Univ. of Kentucky). DEMOCRATIC SENATE LEADERSHIP AND THE COMPROMISE OF 1850. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41 (3): 403-418. Maintains that historians past and present, from A. B. Hart to Allan Nevins, err in over-emphasizing the roles of Clay and Webster in the enactment of the Compromise of 1850. Demonstrates that the speech of 7 March was not nearly as decisive as President Fillmore's accession or the later adoption of the Stephen A. Douglas strategy in preference to that of Clay. Criticizes Nevins for failing to integrate significant documentation with his text and conclusions. While Clay's "Omnibus Bill" failed, Douglas succeeded with piecemeal legislation. Voting records show that Democrats, not Whigs, were the chief supporters of both the Omnibus and the final Compromise. Asks: "By what strange alchemy was Douglas long relegated to a really negligible part in the Compromise achievement?" Suggests a connection between the prominence of Republicans among historical writers and the continued Clay-Webster emphasis. G. L. A. Reilly

2120. Handlin, Oscar (Harvard Univ.). EXPLOSION ON THE "PRINCETON" Atlantic 1955 195(2): 63-68. Examines the historical setting in which the death of Secretary of State Upshur occurred. This brought to office John C. Calhoun, who abandoned the cautious policy of his predecessor and put the slavery issue in the spotlight in connection with the problem of annexing Texas. Thus, the issue of whether slavery was to expand together with the United States was clearly drawn. H. C. Deutsch

2121. Mallam, William D. THE GRANT-BUTLER RELATIONSHIP. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(2): 259-276. The war-time relations between Grant and Butler were anything but cordial. Even when the exigencies of politics called for a reconciliation, Butler seemed to be moving in the opposite direction and Grant appeared only mildly interested. Yet by 1873 Butler was recognized as one of Grant's closest friends. Supports Hesselstine rather than Rhodes in asserting that no evidence exists that blackmail accounts for Butler's "hold." Butler exerted himself more than any of his colleagues on behalf of measures which personally pleased Grant, but his role was by no means as sinister as that of Orville Babcock. In return, Butler nearly monopolized the federal patronage in Massachusetts until 1877. For his part, Grant paid the price of being accused of subservience and failure to promote good government. G. L. A. Reilly

2122. Maynard, Douglas H. UNION EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF THE ALABAMA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(1): 41-60. Long before her capacity for destruction was appreciated, representatives of the United States in England made determined but futile efforts to seal up the Alabama in Liverpool, or to seize the ship on the way to the

sea. The instrument of their legal case was in the British Foreign Enlistment Act of 1819. The statute, however, was ambiguous. It had never received a judicial interpretation and was highly popular. The American consul at Liverpool, Thomas Hey, employed a detective and a legal counsellor to gather evidence and draw up affidavits to present to the proper British officials. At length, Law Officers of the Crown advised seizure of the gunboat, but unaccountable delay in the issuance of this opinion enabled the Alabama to escape and end her colorful career. G. L. A. Reilly

2123. Milton, Nerissa Long (Association for the Study of Negro Life and History). BLANCHE KELSO. Negro History Bulletin 1955 18(7): 168. Biographical summary of Blanche Kelso Bruce (1841-1883) lauding his civil service career and his achievements as U.S. Senator from Mississippi. R. Mueller

2124. Morrow, Ralph E. NORTHERN METHODISM IN THE SOUTH DURING RECONSTRUCTION. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(2): 197-218. Methodists were the largest and wealthiest of the northern Protestant denominations. Though their war efforts were highly impressive, a greater challenge to the church was believed to lie in the incomparable proslavery opportunity to be found in the states of the defunct Confederacy. Patriotism and piety were to complement each other. Southern Methodists, however, proved wary of the overtures made to them, and this led Northerners to direct their main efforts toward the freedmen. Ministers who tried to segregate their congregations racially found the experiment a failure, and political alignment with the radicals was of doubtful benefit to their mission. Eventually, the Southern white reaction to the church was full of invective and led to social proscription. In appraising the consequences of its activity, the Church North was forced to conclude that, in general, the Southern field had proved quite unrewarding. G. L. A. Reilly

2125. Muir, Andrew Forest. A TEXAS CONVERT ADDRESSES THE BISHOP OF NEW YORK, 1840. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 (2): 186-197. A letter to Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk suggesting an episcopal appointment and advocating baptism by immersion and the recovery of the primitive diaconate written in 1840 by one Silas Ansmore. The introduction gives some information on missionary work in the Republic of Texas. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2126. Power, Edward J. (Saint Xavier Univ.). THE FORMATIVE YEARS OF CATHOLIC COLLEGES FOUNDED BEFORE 1850 AND STILL IN EXISTENCE AS COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1955 66(1): 19-34. A continuation of the article begun in the December 1954 issue of this publication [See abstract 1450]. Describing in some detail the organization of American Catholic institutions of higher learning between 1830 and 1870, especially in the East and Middle West. Portrays their activities against the background of anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant agitation of the eighteen-thirties and 'forties. R. Mueller

2127. Sellers, Charles G., Jr. BANKING AND POLITICS IN JACKSON'S TENNESSEE. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(1): 61-84. Asserts that students of the period have been misled by T. P. Abernethy's interpretations of Jackson's role in Tennessee politics. Denies that Jackson opposed the state bank idea due to the interests of his banker friends, but rather because of his hostility to the social effects of a paper money system of any sort. Jackson's hostility to the National Bank and the caucus system alike was well known in Tennessee prior to the election of 1824 and he was never involved in any extensive speculations after 1795. While he shifted politically, his central conviction that government should afford "equal protection and equal benefits" determined his attitude on Tennessee questions ten years before his celebrated bank veto. G. L. A. Reilly

2128. Stevens, Harry R. (Duke Univ.). HENRY CLAY, THE BANK, AND THE WEST IN 1824. American Historical Review 1955 60(4): 843-848. The anti-Clay sentiment, particularly in Ohio, in the presidential election of 1824 is usually attributed to Clay's service as counsel to the Second Bank of the United States at a time when the bank filed suit against many of its debtors. A study of Ohio records shows that, if there was a connection between Clay's work for the bank and an organized political opposition to his 1824 candidacy, such connection cannot be demonstrated through the individual men who suffered economically from the bank's policies. "Those who lost most, and perhaps most of those who lost, were friends of Clay." W. C. Langsam

2129. Woodcock, George (Univ. of Seattle). THE OREGON BOUNDARY DISPUTE. History Today 1955 5(6): 366-375. A summary account, beginning with the first voyages of discovery and exploration in the Oregon Territory and ending with the settlement of the dispute in 1846, and including some analysis of the issues involved. W. M. Simon

2130. Younger, Richard D. (Univ. of Houston). SOUTHERN GRAND JURIES AND SLAVERY. Journal of Negro History 1955 40(2): 166-178. A documented summary of various measures employed by Southern grand juries during the first half of the nineteenth century to enforce legal limitation placed on Negroes and to combat insurrectionary and abolitionist attempts. R. Mueller

2131. Zornow, William (Kansas State College). CALIFORNIA SIDELIGHTS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1864. California Historical Society Quarterly 1955 34(1): 49-64. Surveys newspaper opinion of parties and candidates; draws no conclusions. H. M. Madden

2132. Zornow, William Frank (Kansas State College). TEXAS STATE AID FOR INDIGENT SOLDIERS, 1861-1865. Mid-America 1955 37(3): 171-175. Describes the various attempts of the Texas legislature to appropriate money for and to distribute goods to families of indigent soldiers. Concludes that it was an insoluble problem because of inadequate resources. R. Campbell

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2052, 2059

2133. Beasley, W. G. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE. Bulletin of the Japan Society of London 1955 11(16): 10-13. Reprint of an address before the Japan Society of London on 12 April 1955. The author examines the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 and reviews its origins within the context and as a result of Japanese nineteenth-century foreign policy in which Great Britain and Russia predominated. He also traces Japan's policies by which Britain rather than Russia became Japan's chief ally. R. Mueller

2134. Brill, Hermann (Univ. of Frankfurt and Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften, Speyer). KARL KAUTSKY, 16. OKTOBER 1854 - 17. OKTOBER 1938 [Karl Kautsky, 16 October 1854 - 17 October 1938]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1954 1(3): 211-240. Commemorates the centenary of Karl Kautsky's birth (16 October 1854) and deplores the fact that the German Social Democrats especially have minimized his achievements. The author provides a brief biographical account of Kautsky, tracing his humanitarianism to the rationalism of the French Revolution and designating him as Marx's undisputed economic interpreter by the turn of the nineteenth century. Special attention is devoted to: 1) an attempt to correlate Kautsky's political views with French political events at the end of the nineteenth century; 2) his political alliance with Rosa Luxemburg in his dispute with Lenin, and 3) a defense against Communist charges that he falsified Marx's manuscript of "Das Kapital." A review of Kautsky's published works and publications which he edited is appended. Utilizes published and manuscript sources extensively. R. Mueller

2135. Flaningam, M. L. (Purdue Univ.). GERMAN EASTWARD EXPANSION, FACT AND FICTION: A STUDY IN GERMAN-OTTOMAN TRADE RELATIONS, 1890-1914. Journal of Central European Affairs 1955 14(4): 319-333. Based on foreign trade statistics. Examines the precise nature and volume of Germany's commerce with the Ottoman Empire and compares this with the trade Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia carried on with the Ottoman Empire in this period. Concludes that Germany's trade was only a "contributory factor to rather than a source of the political tensions among the European powers in the Middle East." By 1914, competitive German trade expansion had not dislodged that of other nations with the Ottoman Empire. What the Germans were potentially capable of achieving was the real cause of fear among the other powers. C. F. Delzell

2136. Grant, U.S., 3rd. WINSTON CHURCHILL. World Affairs 1955 118(2): 51-52. An eye-witness of Churchill's conversations with Wilson during World War I, the author extols Churchill's far-sightedness on many international issues which arose between the First and Second World Wars. R. Mueller

2137. Hagen, Maximilian von (Berlin). "DEUTSCHE WELTPOLITIK UND KEIN KRIEG" ["German world policy and no war"]. Historische Zeitschrift 1955 179(2): 297-307. Comments dedicated to the memory of the

scholar, imperialist, and minister, Dr. Eugen Schiffer, who died on 5 September 1954. On the basis of personal experience and study, the author reviews the efforts made during the Wilhelmian era to achieve a Bismarck-like policy of imperialism in collaboration with England rather than against her. He takes issue with many of Walter Goetz's criticisms of Richard Kühlmann's memoirs, viewing Kühlmann as the chief proponent of the policy of reconciliation with England, before and during World War I. While Kühlmann had the correct (Bismarckian) vision, he was lacking in personal vigor and thus failed in the two major tests to which he was put: the Morocco crisis of 1905 and the summer crisis of 1918, when he resigned quietly as Foreign Secretary rather than force a showdown with Ludendorff. J. L. Snell

2138. Hutchinson, T. W. (London Univ.). INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF ECONOMIC IDEAS. INSULARITY AND COSMOPOLITANISM IN ECONOMIC IDEAS, 1870-1914. American Economic Review 1955 45(2): 1-16. Maintains that the study of economic activities must include the study of economists and the origin, development and flow of their ideas, particularly respecting the influx of foreign ideas. The author examines the influence on British economic thinking of the discovery by German and French economists of the marginal utility theory of value (during the 'seventies), the development of consumer and marginal productivity theories (in the 'eighties) and theories dealing with consumers, interest, monetary and business cycles (from the 'nineties to 1914). Appended are favorable discussions by J. M. Letiche, George H. Hildebrand, and William Jaffe. R. Mueller

2139. Pragier, Adam. NA ZÜRICHSKIM OBERSTRASSIE [On Zürich's Oberstrasse]. Wiadomości 1955 10(14): 1. A Polish Socialist's memoirs from his student days in Zürich in the early years of this century. Describes the way of life and minor incidents in the life of Polish and Russian Socialists and Communists. A few glimpses into the life of anarchists are also given. A. F. Dygnas

2140. Valiani, Léo. LETTRES DE ANTONIO LABRIOLA AUX SOCIALISTES ALLEMANDS ET FRANÇAIS, 1890-1900 [Letters of Antonio Labriola to German and French Socialists, 1890-1900]. Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History 1954 (2): 93-120. A number of hitherto unpublished letters by the Italian Marxist philosopher, best known for his studies on historical materialism, written to Liebknecht, Kautsky, and others. The writings reveal him to be critical of Bernstein's revisionism and particularly of its relevance for the Italian scene of the 1890's. At the same time, his remarks show him to be somewhat removed from strict Marxist ideology. J. Colton

2141. Winckler, M. B. (Schloss Bieberstein, Fulda). DIE AUFHEBUNG DES ARTIKELS V DES PRAGER FRIEDENS UND BISMARCKS WEG ZUM ZWEIBUND [Abrogation of article 5 of the Peace of Prague and Bismarck's way to the Dual Alliance]. Historische Zeitschrift 1955 179(3): 471-509. A highly documented account of the events which led to the creation of the Dual Alliance. The abrogation of the article in the treaty of Prague of 1866, by which Prussia was committed to stage a

iscite in northern Schleswig, was only incident-
to the major developments out of which the Dual
ance grew. In April 1878, Austria agreed to
et the Prague pledge in an accord with Berlin
h was to remain secret for one year. Yet, in
uary 1879, Bismarck announced to the world that
as no longer bound by the pledge. He was
med at Russian animosity toward him and Czarist
rts to accomplish a rapprochement with England
ay of Copenhagen; at the Duke of Cumberland's
ensions to Hanover; and at the antagonism
nst him in internal politics. In the Schleswig
er, he played from defensive weakness. Count
assy wanted an alliance with Berlin, and relying
his good will, Bismarck abrogated article 5 in
ow of strength which set back Russian efforts
nst him; this goading of Russia helped him to
ize the alliance with Vienna; and this immediate-
elped restore good relations between Berlin and
Petersburg, and also relieved domestic tension.

J. L. Snell

WORLD WAR I

42. Benecke, Otto (Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Göt-
en). LANGEMARCK-LEGENDE [The legend of Lange-
ck]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(1):

Eyewitness testimony on the legend of the al-
ed singing of German students during the Lange-
ck attack (Ypres) in October 1914, and von Hinden-
g's view of this incident. H. Hirsch

143. Deuerlein, Ernst. ZUR FRIEDENSAKTION PAPST
EDIKTS XV (1917) [The peace efforts of Pope Bene-
t XV (1917)]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 155(4): 241-

Attacks the theory advanced by Friedrich
er von Lama, Die Friedensvermittlung Papst Bene-
ts XV [The Mediation of Pope Benedict XV] (Munich,
2) that Michaelis rejected the Papal Peace Note
1917 for reasons of religious prejudice. Un-
lished documents from the Munich archives show
t Kühlmann was the chief figure rather than
haelis. Kühlmann's reaction to the Papal note
based on his feeling that publication of Ger-
y's war aims (especially in regard to Belgium)
ld deprive her of any future bargaining advan-
es. W. R. Hitchcock
also: 2146

2144. Pryce, Roy (Fellow, Emmanuel College, Cam-
idge Univ.). ITALY AND THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST
LD WAR. Cambridge Historical Journal 1954 11(2):
9-227.

Based on some unpublished documents in
e archives of the Italian and German Foreign Of-
ces. Refutes recent criticisms of the Marquis di
Giuliano's conduct of foreign policy at the out-
reak of the First World War. The evidence suggests
at the Italian foreign minister followed a real-
tic policy of caution until he could gauge the
timate outcome of the conflict. After the Battle
the Marne, he foresaw victory for the Entente
wers and from then until his death sought to con-
ude an advantageous agreement with them.

S. H. Zebel

2145. Ruge, Friedrich (Vice-Admiral, German Navy).
RMAN NAVAL STRATEGY ACROSS TWO WARS. U.S. Naval
stitute Proceedings 1955 81(2): 153-166.
nd-military considerations have always greatly
influenced German naval strategy. Defensive naval
strategy in 1914 perhaps contributed to the failure

of offensive land strategy. Fluidity characterized
the ideas of strategy between the wars. Aggression
and the building of submarines characterized the
period 1939-41. Because of the lack of support from
the Air Force, British shipping was not sufficiently
impeded. Attrition and vacillating plans finally
wore down the remaining German naval strength.

H. M. Madden

2146. Schadewaldt, Hans (Stadtbibliothekar, TU-
bingen). KÜHLMANN UND DIE PÄPSTLICHE FRIEDENSAKTION
1917 [Kühlmann and the Papal peace efforts of 1917].
Stimmen der Zeit 1955 155(6): 466-467. A brief
statement supporting the interpretation of Ernst
Deuerlein's article on the same subject in an ear-
lier issue of this journal [See abstract 2143]. The
author bases his views on personal contacts with
Kühlmann, though he notes the criticism which has
been levelled against his memoirs.

W. R. Hitchcock

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

2147. Abel, Armand (Université Libre, Brussels).
TRADUCTION DE DOCUMENTS ARABES CONCERNANT LE BAHR-
EL-GHAZAL (1893-4) [Translation of Arabic Documents
on the Gazelle River Basin]. Bulletin des Séances
de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1954
25(5): 1385-1409. Translations into French of
eleven Arabic letters (of which three are reproduced
in facsimile) in the Royal archives, illustrating
the activities of the vassals of the sultan Zemio,
ally of the Belgians in the campaign of Boma. Pro-
tagonists include Zemio, Rifa'i, Hamad Musa, Abbas
Musa Hamad al Farqawi, several Mahdist chiefs and
the Belgians, Stroobant and Van Holsbeek.

R. C. Hayes

2148. Berlemont, M. F. (Office des Transports
coloniaux [Belgian]). LETTRES DE J.-C. LIGOT ET C.
GILLAIN [Letters of J.C. Ligot and C. Gillain].
Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie Royale des
Sciences Coloniales 1954 25(5): 1504-1513. De-
scription of thirteen letters by Joseph-Constant
Ligot, dating from October 1892 to January 1894, re-
lating to his service as a first sergeant during the
Mahdist campaign in the Congo and description of ex-
tracts of 26 letters of Cyriaque Gillain, Belgian
army officer and later Senator, dating from January
1889 to June 1893, relating to his experiences and
observations in the Congo. R. C. Hayes

2149. Luwel, M. CATALOGUE DES MANUSCRITS EXPOSÉS
LORS DE LA COMMEMORATION H. M. STANLEY (TERVUREN,
10 MAI-30 JUIN 1954) [Catalogue of the manuscripts
exhibited during the H. M. Stanley commemoration].
Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie Royale des
Sciences Coloniales 1954 25(5): 1410-1427.
Seventy-seven Stanley documents, of which fifty-six
are letters by Stanley (including two to James Gor-
don Bennet, regarding the search for Livingstone;
thirteen to Callewaert; one to Leopold II dating
from 1871 to 1924, lent by various individuals and
institutions, listed chronologically with brief de-
scriptions and indicating provenience.

R. C. Hayes

2150. Van Grieken, E. H. M. STANLEY AU CONGO
(1879-1884) D'APRÈS LE MANUSCRIT DE CH. NOTTE
[H. M. Stanley in the Congo (1879-1884), as recorded
in the Charles Notte Manuscript]. Bulletin des

Séances de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1954 25(5): 1428-1461. Second installment of a document-by-document abstract of an archive, covering Stanley's second Congo expedition, November 1882-June 1884. [For the first installment see abstract 1484.] Documents international tensions, the French expedition under De Brazza, and Stanley's relations with his principal in Brussels, as well as the expedition itself. R. C. Hayes

2151. Villaret, François. COMMENT CECIL RHODES CONQUIT LA RHODÉSIE [How Cecil Rhodes conquered Rhodesia]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1955 57(649): 299-307. Describes the financial, military, and diplomatic actions taken by Rhodes about 1890 to win over the territory of Lobengula and the Matabeles for the British Crown. Implies that Rhodes always had in mind the idea of autonomous status for any great South African union rather than complete dependence on Britain. J. Colton

Asia

See also: 2225

2152. Kodama, Shinjirō (Kyōto Univ.). GENCHŌ TO KOKKI-GUN [The Nguyễn court and the Black-flag Army]. Tōyō-shi Kenkyū 1955 13(5): 347-363. Discusses the resistance offered by the Black-flag Army to the enforcement of the Second Treaty of Saigon, which was signed by France and Annam in 1874, and tries to clarify the relation between the Army and the Nguyễn Court. In Tongking, under the rule of the Emperor Tự Đức Lê, court irredentists and survivors of the T'ai-p'ing movement were active as rebels. The Black-flag Army under the command of Liu Yung-fu was a faction of this group. After the Army had submitted to the Nguyễn ruler, it had to be watched closely. When France invaded Tongking, the Nguyễn called on the Army for support, which was given. The Army's stronghold was in the Red River region and since this was on the French route to China there was a clash. The Black-flag troops resisted violently but they were no match for the French. The Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuangsi eventually ordered them to return home. Based on Ta-nan shih-lu, ti-ssū-chi; Documents diplomatiques, affaires du Tonkin; Kuang-hsü-ch'ao Chung-fa Chiao-shē shih-liao; Ch'ing-shih-kao, Liu Yung-fu chuan; etc.

M. Takabatake

CHINA

2153. Fujii, Masao (National Diet Library). SHIN-MATSU KŌSETSU NI OKERU TETSURO MONDAI TO BURUJOA SEIRYOKU NO ISSOKUMEN [The railway problem and the bourgeoisie at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty]. Rekishī-gaku Kenkyū 1955 183: 22-30. Explains the rights-recovery movement in connection with railroads in Chiang-che. Discusses the attitude of "gentlemen-merchants" towards the late Ch'ing policy of nationalization and the political connection between the railroad problem and the movement for constitutional government. Also analyzes the economic foundation of the gentlemen-merchants and their character as capitalists. Examination of genealogies of the most famous merchants is very detailed. Based on chronological records (nien-p'u) of individual persons, newspapers, and journals (Chinese and foreign). T. Yamamoto

2154. Ichiko, Chūzō (Ochanomizu Women's Univ.).

SHISEN HORO UNDŌ NO SHUNŌ-BU [On the leaders of the railway protection movement in Szechwan]. Ochanomizu Joshi Daigaku Jimbun Kagaku Kiyō 1955 6: 161-175. Discusses the activities of the association organized in Szechwan to oppose the Ch'ing government's attempted nationalization of the railways in 1911. Gives an account of the movement itself and an analysis of the personal histories of its leaders, pointing out that the movement was an important direct cause of the Chinese revolution of 1911. Discusses the pattern of thinking involved in the opposition to government operation of railways and the localism that characterized the attitudes of the leaders. Also recounts the counter-measures taken by the government. Based on collections of documents, journals, Parliamentary Papers, China 1912, the North China Herald, etc. T. Yamamoto

2155. Patterson, Richard O. A COMMANDER FOR CHINA. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(12): 1366-1375. Biography of Philo Norton McGiffin (1860-1897), officer in the Chinese navy (1885-1894) and participant in the battle of the Yalu.

H. M. Madden

J A P A N

See also: 2194

2156. Matsumoto, Sannosuke (Ōsaka Municipal Univ.). MEIJI SHISŌ NI OKERU SEIJI TO NINGEN [Government and humanity in Meiji thought]. Shisō 1954 366: 1397-1416. Discusses the changes in thought that accompanied the political developments of the Meiji Era during which Japan established herself as a modern nation. Examines the cultural enlightenment movement, in which the role of the government was more important than that of the people; the theory of popular rights; the opposing theory of loyal subjection to the emperor; the nationalistic principle of "government-first" that gained credence after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894; the anarchism of Uchimura Kanzō and Kōtoku Shūsui; and the subjection of humanity to government in the late years of Meiji.

Z. Kawamura

2157. Sassoon, Jack. JAPANESE HISTORICAL CARTOONS IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM. Bulletin of the Japan Society of London 1955 11(16): 24. Three albums in the Print Room of the Victoria and Albert Museum are noteworthy for their 228 prints by thirty-five Japanese artists. 181 (vols. 1, 2) deal with the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, and 47 (vol. 3) with the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05.

R. Mueller

Canada

See: 2236, 2250

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

2158. Ekmečić, Milorad (Sarajevo Univ.). POCETAK BOSANSKOG USTANKA 1875 GODINE [The commencement of the Bosnian revolt in the year 1875]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1954 6: 267-305. Based mostly on Austrian state papers preserved in Zagreb (Acta Bosnensia, Grenz Verwaltung); reports of the Italian Consulate in Sarajevo 1863-1870; documents deposited in the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo; and the contemporary Bosnian daily press (e.g., Bosna). Examines the evolution of the

onalist movement in Bosnia with emphasis on the
ish land revenue system and its influence on the
reak of the revolt of 1875. Gives some informa-
on Bosnian secret revolutionary organizations
h received aid from Serbia. S. Gavrilović

59. J. M. AN EARLY SERBIAN SOCIALIST PROCLA-
ON. Bulletin of the International Institute of
al History 1955 (1): 1-5. Reproduces a not
consequential, brief, eulogistic document writ-
in 1875 upon the death of Svetozar Mavković, an
rtant figure in early Serbian socialism who com-
ed Bakunin's influence in Slavic circles.

J. Colton

60. Kapidžić, Hamdija (Sarajevo Univ.). CRNA
PREMA HERCEGOVACKOM USTANKU 1882 GODINE [The
enegrin attitude towards the Herzegovinian In-
ection in 1882]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva
e i Hercegovine 1954 6: 143-165. Based on
ments in archives in Sarajewo, Vienna, and
nje and archives of the Montenegrin Ministry of
Interior. Examines Montenegro's policy towards
nationalist revolutionary movement in Herzego-
a after its occupation by Austria. Confidential
es disclose that Montenegrin support of the
onalist insurgents across the border was given
dedly and by strictly concealed underground
ods. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

also: 2152, 2170, 2181

61. Bazhanov, A. T. KOMISSIA YUSTITSI PA-
HSKOY KOMUNI 1871 G. [The Justice Commission of
Paris Commune, 1871]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i
vo 1955 (2): 100-105. Reviews certain
ects of the activities of the Commission de la
tice of the Paris Commune set up on 29 March 1871,
concludes that it had "a clear program for the
anization of the juridical apparatus of the Com-
e." However, pure democracy and "dreams about
reme justice" were harmful to the revolution.
iency toward the class enemy and reluctance to
ort to terror were "very serious mistakes" of the
mune. K. Zamorski

62. Néré, J. (Faculté des Lettres, Caën). UNE
TISTIQUE DU SALAIRE ET DE L'EMPLOI EN FRANCE DANS
DERNIER TIERS DU XIXE SIÈCLE [Statistics of wages
employment in France in the last third of the
h century]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et So-
le 1955 33(2): 224-230. A collection of
uments in the Archives Nationales of France con-
ns quarterly reports on the "industrial situation
the departments" for the period 1870-1887. In-
mation is available by locality on the number of
rms in each industry, number of workers employed,
imum and maximum wages, etc. There are, however,
y defects in the data: frequent omissions and
ck of uniformity in reporting, which make con-
struction of a comprehensive index of either wages
employment impossible. An attempt to improve
e method of reporting in 1885 put such a burden
local officers that the entire project was
opped two years later. R. E. Cameron

63. Rimbart, Pierre. LE CINQUANTIÈME ANNI-
SAIRE DU PARTI SOCIALISTE [The fiftieth anniver-
y of the Socialist Party]. Revue Socialiste
55 (86): 424-432, (87): 522-528, and (88): 109-

116. Utilizes the anniversary of the French
Socialist Party to review some of the early high-
lights of French Socialist party history. Sketches
the steps leading to the formation of the unified
party in 1905, the impact of the First World War on
the French Socialists, and the post-war schism of
1920 that led to the formation of the French Commu-
nist Party. Reproduces a number of early documents
and resolutions. J. Colton

2164. Rimbart, Pierre. LES CAUSES DE LA DÉFAITE
DE LA COMMUNE [The causes of the defeat of the Com-
mune]. Revue Socialiste 1955 (87): 539-547.
Analyzes the background, nature, and downfall of the
Paris Commune of 1871. Stresses the national, patri-
otic, and republican character of the movement, the
role of Parisian separatist sentiment, and the part
played by proletarian and socialist ideology. Sug-
gests that French economic development and French
working class strength were inadequate for the suc-
cess of any genuine social revolutionary movement.
J. Colton

2165. Tannenbaum, Edward R. (Colorado A. and M.
College). THE REACTIONARY MENTALITY OF THE ACTION
FRANÇAISE. Historian 1955 17(1): 18-42. Ana-
lyzes the appeal of the reactionary Action Française,
led by Henri Vaugois and Charles Maurras, and con-
cludes that it was essentially a flight from the re-
alities of the modern world. Basic features were
clericalism, traditionalism, militarism, ethno-
centrism, and hatred of democracy. Nationalism, the
desire for a strong political ruler, and racial anti-
Semitism were grafted to the movement and made it
pre-Fascist. E. C. Johnson

2166. Varenne, Francis. LA DÉFAITE DE GEORGES
CLEMENCEAU À DRAGUIGNAN EN 1893 [The defeat of
Georges Clemenceau at Draguignan in 1893]. Revue
Politique et Parlementaire 1955 57(646): 255-259.
Describes the techniques used by Clemenceau's op-
ponents that enabled them to defeat him in the
second ballot in the Chamber elections of 1893.
J. Colton

GERMANY

See also: 2080, 2173

2167. Breucker, Wilhelm. DIE ERINNERUNGEN DES
GENERALS GROENER [Memoirs of General Groener].
Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(7): 315-322.
The author's critical observations of specific epi-
sodes in the life of General Groener, occasioned by
a reading of Dorothea Groener-Geyer's recently
published biography of her father. H. M. Adams

2168. Deuerlein, Ernst. VERLAUF UND ERGEBNIS
DES "ZENTRUMSSTREITES" (1906-1909) [The progress
and outcome of the "center (party) struggle" (1906-
1909)]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 156(8): 103-126.
Describes the debate in Germany over the composition
and goals of the Center Party. Should it be an ex-
clusive, confessional group or a more broadly based
party? The victory of the latter view reflected a
general desire for greater co-operation among
religious groups. W. R. Hitchcock

2169. Gatzke, Hans W. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). ZU
DEN DEUTSCH-RUSSISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN IM SOMMER 1918
[Concerning German-Russian relations during the
Summer of 1918]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschich-
te 1955 3(1): 67-98. German-Russian relations

after the Brest-Litovsk treaty placed the Soviet government for the first time in the dilemma of fomenting world revolution or engaging in diplomatic wrangling with imperialist powers. Both appeared to be possible. Ludendorff attempted unsuccessfully to exploit the Brest-Litovsk peace by German infiltration into Eastern Europe and the Baltics to obtain Ukrainian grain and to disengage Russia from the Entente. In return, Germany undertook to desist from backing White Russian and Ukrainian separatist movements and to request Turkey to call off its advance toward the Caucasian oil fields. Fourteen documents and letters are reprinted from the Stresemann memorabilia and German Foreign Office files dealing with German-Russian negotiations during May-September 1918. R. Mueller

2170. Melot, Paul. UNE COURSE D'AUTOMOBILES AURAIT-ELLE PU SAUVER L'EUROPE? [Could an automobile race have saved Europe?]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(59): 671-676. Brief article pointing out the cordiality of Emperor William II towards France during an auto race in 1904 and the failure of French statesmen to follow up his advances towards friendship which might have prevented World War I. L. Loubère

2171. Parker, W. N. (Williams College). ENTREPRENEURSHIP, INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A GERMAN EXAMPLE. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(4): 380-400. The operation of the Coal Syndicate as it exploited, processed, priced and distributed Ruhr production between 1890 and 1930 resulted in division and obfuscation of the entrepreneurial function. F. L. Nussbaum

2172. Schraepler, Ernst (Berlin). DIE POLITISCHE HALTUNG DES LIBERALEN BÜRGERTUMS IM BISMARCKREICH [The political attitude of the liberal bourgeoisie during the Bismarck era]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(9): 529-544. Examines the causes and developments that resulted in the surrender of the German bourgeoisie and its liberalism to the authoritarian state of Bismarck. The author labels the history of the German bourgeoisie as one of "missed opportunities," because of its confusion of political aims, its faulty assessment of the political situation, and the shortsightedness of its leaders. He blames German liberalism for Germany's failure to unite on a democratic basis. German liberalism under Bismarck became estranged from the political scene, failed to produce a school of trained diplomats, and committed its final folly when--prior to 1914--it made common cause with the propagandists of the new imperialism. In its defense, the author emphasizes that the bourgeoisie was harassed and confined to inaction by the conservative Catholics who were incensed by the Kulturkampf and the fight of the working classes for social legislation.

R. Mueller

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 2085, 2151, 2223

2173. Ashley, Sir William. SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS, ed. by H. W. McCready. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(1): 34-43. A series of letters to Professor Lujo Brentano, 1890-1913, ranging from requests for support in professional advancement to

discussions of economic issues and social conditions of Germany. F. L. Nussbaum

2174. Hargreaves, J. D. (Univ. of Aberdeen). SOME CRITICAL NOTES ON 'GOOCH AND TEMPERLEY,' History 1954 39(135/136): 68-75. An appraisal of the first two volumes (1898-1902) of the British Documents on the Origins of the War, 1898-1914 by a comparison of their contents with the relevant documents in the Foreign Office archives, recently made available. The main criticism of the editors is that, by imposing their own chapter-headings on the documents, they sometimes achieved confusion rather than clarification, and that their selection of documents to be printed seems sometimes to have been done with the chapter-headings in mind, with the result that some documents of importance were omitted. There are also other minor criticisms, but the author concludes "that there is no trace of any major omissions or deliberate distortions, [and] that the tributes so often paid to the skill and integrity of the editors are fully justified." W. M. Simon

2175. Lavender, F. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACTS AND LOCAL HISTORY. Amateur Historian 1955 2(6): 181-182. A Royal Commission reported in 1888 on 110 small boroughs which were not reformed by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1885. Corporate property of boroughs not granted a new charter remained with the representatives of the last mayor or bailiff until a scheme of appointing trustees was devised. H A Staff

2176. Salomon, Richard G. (Kenyon College, Ohio). AN ENGLISH "EPISCOPUS VAGANS" AND HIS RELATIONS TO AMERICA. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(2): 198-200. Describes how Frederick George Lee (1832-1902) solicited and, in 1879 received, an honorary degree from Washington and Lee University. Includes the letter of solicitation. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

See also: 2160, 2182, 2186

2177. Bogičević, Vojislav (Director, State Archives, Sarajevo). ATENTAT BOGDANA ZERAJICA 1910 GODINE [The assassination attempt by Bogdan Žerajić in 1910]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1954 6: 87-102. Based on archives of the Austrian territorial government in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Department of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Joint Ministry of Finance in Vienna. Discloses for the first time the history of the unsuccessful attempt upon the life of the Austrian Governor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, General von Varešanin, made on 15 June 1910 in Sarajevo by the 22-year old Bosnian nationalist, Bogdan Žerajić. Confidential police reports are printed in extenso. S. Gavrilović

2178. Bourgin, Georges. LA MORT DE GUGLIELMO OBERDAN, TRIESTE--1882 [The death of Guglielmo Oberdan, Trieste--1882]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1955 57(644): 61-66. Sketches a little known episode in which the Italian nationalist Guglielmo Oberdan was apprehended and shot in a plot to assassinate Franz Joseph--intended to dramatize Italian irredentist demands for Trieste.

J. Colton

9. Polach, Jaroslav G. (Economic researcher free lance writer, Washington, D.C.). THE BE-
INGS OF TRADE UNIONISM AMONG THE SLAVS OF THE
IAN EMPIRE. American Slavic and East European
1955 14(2): 239-259. Traces in the
ances with a Slavic majority in 1910 the influ-
of the two elements in the Slav labor movement:
onal aspirations, and the common problems of all
men. The characteristic quality was political,
most unions were linked to a political party,
gh non-political unions appeared at the end of
nineteenth century. Organizations covering more
itory became necessary as the mobility of the
ers increased. The Czechs were the first to
titute unions for educational or mutual benefit
ciations. Even in the Christian unions a nation-
plit appeared. Only among the Czechs were the
alist unions stronger than the confessional
. R. B. Holtman

I T A L Y

also: 2144

80. Caroselli, Augusto. ITALIANI NEL MONDO
lians in the world]. Rassegna Italiana di Poli-
e di Cultura 1955 32(363): 86-88. Brief
ysis of the world-wide impact of the emigration
Italy of about ten million Italians from 1875
913. The author exhorts Italians to take more
e in the notable achievements of these distant
rants. The article illustrates how tardy the
ians at home have been in focussing attention
their departed connazionali throughout the
ern hemisphere. A. F. Rolle

81. D'Ormesson, Wladimir (French Ambassador to
Vatican). LYAUTEY E L'ITALIA [Lyautey and
y]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura
32(364): 137-144. An examination of the
er of one of France's most important nineteenth-
ury statesmen, Marshal Hubert Lyautey, by a per-
who knew him well for seventeen years. Although
vn primarily for his work in Morocco and Indo-
a, Lyautey also spent considerable time in Italy.
ng various visits there as a youth, he recorded
impressions at length in a series of unpublished
ters. These reflect a picture of the social and
tural life of Italy and the Papacy, as viewed
ugh the eyes of a young French cavalry officer
later became an important figure. A. F. Rolle

P O L A N D

also: 2204

82. Dunin-Wąsowicz, Krzysztof. Z DZIEJÓW SO-
ZU OBSZARNICTWA Z BOGATYM CHŁOPSTWEM W GALICJI
07-1914) [From the history of the alliance of
at landowners with rich peasantry in Galicia:
7-1914]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(1/2):
-239. Describes the electoral triumph of the
ish Peasant Party in 1907, its alliance with the
servative Party and its entry into the Polish
liamentary Club in Vienna. The article deals
o with the economic advantages for the richer
santry resulting from that alliance, the dissatis-
tion of the poorer peasants and the final split-
g of the party into the Polish Peasant Party,
ast," and the more radical Polish Peasant Party
ft Wing). Based on publications, the papers of
rzyński (Jagiellonian Library in Cracow), Count
munt Lasocki (Library of the Polish Academy in

Cracow), papers from the Wojewódzkie Archiwum
Państwowe in Cracow and single items from other col-
lections. A. F. Dygnas

2183. Gąsiorowska, Natalia (Łódź Univ.).
WSPOMNIENIA Z LAT 1904-1907 [Recollections of the
years 1904-1907]. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1955 3(3):
11-16. Covers the following activities of the
author during the period cited: student days in
Heidelberg, Paris, Lvov and Zurich, membership in
and work for the left-wing faction of the Polish
Socialist party, participation in the 7th Congress
of the Second International in August 1907 in Stutt-
gart and membership after 1918 in the Communist
Party. A. F. Dygnas

2184. Matlakowski, Władysław. WSPOMINIENIA
UKRAIŃSKIE [Ukrainian memoirs]. Wiadomości 1955
10(2): 2, (3): 2, (7): 3, (11): 2, (12): 3, and
(15/16): 4. Concluding instalments of memoirs
by the celebrated Polish physician. A. F. Dygnas
See also: 734

2185. Molenda, Jan. CARAT I KLASY POSIADAJĄCE W
WALCE Z REWOLUCJĄ 1905-1907 NA WSI POLSKIEJ [Czardom
and moneyed classes in their fight against the 1905-
1907 revolutionary movement in the Polish village].
Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(1/2): 138-183. De-
scribes the attitude of the parties towards the
peasants' strikes in the province of Warsaw. The
clergy and the National Democrats are severely criti-
cized for their limited political aims (self-govern-
ment). The Socialists are also criticized and the
Social Democratic Party of the Polish Kingdom and
Lithuania appears as the only truly revolutionary
party representing the true interests of the Polish
nation. Based on published sources and official
papers of Russian authorities (State Archives in
Warsaw). A. F. Dygnas

2186. Najdus, Walentyna. PODŁOŻE RUCHU BURZUA-
ZYJNO-DEMOKRATYCZNEGO W GALICJI W PRZEDNIU REWOLUCJI
1905-1907 ROKU [The background of the bourgeois-
democratic movement in Galicia on the eve of the
1905-1907 revolution]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955
46(1/2): 41-98. Analyzes the structure of Galic-
ian agriculture and industry and records the eco-
nomic exploitation of the proletariat and the growth
of the revolutionary movement among the proletariat.
The Socialist policy is strongly criticized for its
conciliatory attitude. Based on published material
and papers by Bobrzyński (Jagiellonian Library,
Cracow), Wysłouch (Ossolineum, Wrocław) and official
documents from the Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe in
Cracow. Much use is made of statistics. A. F. Dygnas

2187. Pawłowski, Ignacy. RUCH REWOLUCYJNY WŚRÓD
ŻOŁNIERZY WARSZAWSKIEGO OKRĘGU WOJSKOWEGO W 1905 R.
[The revolutionary movement in 1905 among the
soldiers of the Warsaw Military District]. Kwartal-
nik Historyczny 1954 61(4): 17-60. Based on
printed material and papers of the Governor-General
of Warsaw. Describes the propaganda activities of
Polish and Russian Social Democrats. Enumerates the
army units in which secret cells were organized,
mentions the political meetings in which soldiers
participated and the cases of passive and active re-
sistance of soldiers to their commanders. Generally,
there were two reasons for the soldiers' discontent:
1) fear of being sent to the Japanese front; and 2)
objections to being used to disperse the workers' re-

volutionary demonstrations. A. F. Dygnas

2188. Pietrzak-Pawłowska, Irena. DEPRESJA EKONOMICZNA W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM I ELEMENTY KRYZYSU REWOLUCYJNEGO 1904 R. [Economic depression in the Polish (Congress) Kingdom and the elements of the revolutionary crisis in 1904]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(1/2): 3-40. Based on published material and official papers of Russian authorities. Describes, with the use of statistics, unemployment in Polish industry, caused by the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. The workers' protest against both economic hardships and mobilization took the form of political demonstrations and revolutionary agitation, especially among soldiers, rather than of strikes. These were inappropriate when plants were being closed, hours of work shortened, or the number of workers reduced in many factories. All political action was guided by the Social Democrats of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania. A. F. Dygnas

2189. Szulkin, Michał (Warsaw Univ.). WYPADKI REWOLUCYJNE W R. 1905 W INSTYTUCIE ROLNICTWA W PUŁAWACH W ŚWIETLE ŹRÓDEŁ ARCHIWALNYCH [The revolutionary movement of 1905 in the Agricultural Institute in Puławy, as reflected in the archival records]. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1955 3(3): 72-77. A portion of "School Strike in 1905." Based on records in the Archiwum Akt Dawnych in Warsaw. Quotations from the reports of Russian authorities, connected by narrative passages, record the meetings and activities of the students of the Agricultural Institute from August to November 1905. They ended with the temporary closing of that institute by the Russian authorities. A. F. Dygnas

2190. Uroeva, A. V. IZ ISTORII PЕРVOGO POL'SKOGO IZDANIYA "KAPITALA" K. MARKSA [On the history of the first Polish edition of the Capital by K. Marx]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (3): 109-115. Describes the progress of the translation of the first volume of Marx's Kapital into Polish. Begun in 1882, the work was finished only in 1889. Brief sketches of the major participants and the role of the Russian translation are given in the article. M. Raeff

2191. Żarnowska, Anna. PROLETARIAT WARSZAWY W REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 R. (PAŹDZIERNIK - GRUDZIEŃ 1905 R.) [The proletariat of Warsaw in the 1905-1907 revolution (October - December 1905)]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(1/2): 99-137. Based mostly on the contemporary press and leaflets and official papers of Russian authorities. Describes the strike wave in Warsaw and stresses the influence of the Social Democrats of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania on its organization. A. F. Dygnas

2192. Żarnowski, Janusz. Z DZIEJÓW STRAJKU SZKOLNEGO 1905 R. [On the history of the school strike, 1905]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(1/2): 184-212. Gives statistical data on the schools in the Polish Congress Kingdom, describes the strike of the university students and school pupils, who refused to attend classes. Discusses the political background and aims of the strike and the attitude of political parties towards it. Only the Social Democratic party of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania had the right attitude. Based on printed material, papers of the "London Archives of the Polish Socialist Party" (in the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow), papers from the Archives of the Polish Communist

Party and official papers of the Russian authorities (in the State Archives in Warsaw). A. F. Dygnas

P O R T U G A L

2193. Bourgin, Georges. LA RÉVOLUTION PORTUGAISE D'OCTOBRE 1910 [The Portuguese revolution of October 1910]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1955 57 (648): 163-168. Sketches the background of political instability and international concern that accompanied the overthrow of the Portuguese monarchy in 1910. J. Colton

R U S S I A

See also: 2169, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2191, 2192, 2311 2313

2194. Clark, E. H. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(5): 572-581. Seventeen illustrations depicting the Russo-Japanese War. H. M. Madden

2195. Crankshaw, Edward. WHEN LENIN RETURNED. Atlantic 1954 194(4): 63-68. Analyzes the impact of Lenin's return to Russia in 1917 on the course of the Revolution. Lenin had worked out the techniques and a pattern for revolutionary action and he stuck to them unflinchingly from the moment he again set foot on Russian soil. His personality and ruthless determination prevailed over the doubts and exaltations of many of his associates who were at first inclined to compromise. H. C. Deutsch

2196. Gopner, S. I. BOL'SHEVIKI EKATERINOSLAVA V 1905 GODU (IZ VOSPOMINANII) [The Bolsheviks in Ekaterinoslav in 1905; reminiscences]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (3): 24-31. Relates incidents of the author's activity in the revolutionary movement in Ekaterinoslav in 1905. Points out the positive and energetic role played by the Bolshevik faction of the RSDRP. M. Raeff

2197. Kotlov, P. E. KREST'IANSKOE DVIZHENIE NA POLTAVSHCHINE V 1905-1907 GODAKH [The peasant movement in the Poltava region in 1905-1907]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (3): 100-109. On the basis of archival documents, cites instances of peasant strikes and revolts and of the organization of the Union of Peasants in the Poltava area. The movement was quite elemental but the Bolsheviks were beginning to have their leadership accepted by the peasantry. M. Raeff

2198. Manakin, Victor (Washington, D.C. Col. of the Russian Army and Commander of the first Storm Troop Regiment formed in the summer of 1917). THE SHOCK-BATTALIONS OF 1917 (Part One). Russian Review 1955 14(3): 214-232. Author's reminiscences of the Russian front during the fateful months preceding and immediately following the Bolshevik seizure of power. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

2199. Moran, Charles. TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES OVER THE SEAS. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(5): 555-571. A recounting of the voyage of the Russian Baltic Fleet (Admiral Rozhdestvenski) from Libau to Tsushima, 1904-05, illustrated with drawings, photographs, and maps. H. M. Madden

2200. Simonov, N. V. SEL'SKOE KHOZIAISTVO ROSSII V GODY PЕРVOI MIROVOI VOINY [Russia's agriculture

ring the First World War]. Voprosy Istorii 1955): 60-70. Describes (with statistical data) the deterioration of Russian agricultural production during the First World War. The deterioration was due to the drafting of badly needed manpower and the stopping of imports of foreign machinery on which Russian agriculture had been dependent. M. Raeff

2201. Treadgold, Donald W. (Univ. of Washington). STOLYPIN IN FAVOR OF KULAKS? American Slavic and European Review 1955 14(1): 1-14. Stolypin's statement that he was wagering on the "sound and the strong" peasant has been misinterpreted. He was not thinking of class struggle, as the term "kulak" implies. His distinction was psychological rather than economic. He wanted all peasants to have equal opportunity to use land in the best possible way and to become peasant proprietors as a bulwark of constitutional monarchy against revolution. Stolypin had in mind especially the Social Revolutionaries, who hoped to achieve their goal of government guardianship by relying on the weak. R. B. Holtman

2202. Tseretelli, Irakli (Georgian Menshevik leader, member of the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet, and Minister of Post and Telegraph and of Interior, May-August, 1917, in the Russian Provisional Government). REMINISCENCES OF THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION: THE APRIL CRISIS (Part Two). Russian Review 1955 14(3): 184-200. Excerpts from chapter 10 of the author's unpublished reminiscences of the Russian Revolution, based on documents and personal experience. See also: 1536 Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

2203. Ungern-Sternberg, Roderich von. DER "BLUTIGE SONNTAG" (9. JANUAR 1905) IN DER RUSSISCHEN REVOLUTIONSGESCHICHTE ["Bloody Sunday" (9 January 1905) in the history of the Russian Revolution]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 155(6): 437-445. Discusses the background of the Revolution of 1905, with reference to the Revolution of 1917. The refusal of the Czarist Government to heed the petitioners of 1905 wasted a unique opportunity to preserve the myth of the Czar as the father of the people and opened the way for more violent revolutionary thought. W. R. Hitchcock

2204. Unsigned. W 50 ROCZNICE REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 R. GŁÓWNE ZADANIA I PRACE HISTORYCZNE [On the 50th anniversary of the revolution of 1905-1907. Main tasks and works of historians]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(1): 3-16. Analyzes the works of Polish historians on that revolution, as well as both Polish and Soviet works on it now in progress or projected. A. F. Dygnas

2205. Vestuti, Guido. LENIN E TROTSKY ED IL PROBLEMA DELLA GUERRA NELLA RIVOLUZIONE RUSSA [Lenin and Trotsky and the problem of war in the Russian revolution]. Politico 1955 20(1): 93-101. Examines the attitude of leading Marxists towards the problem of war as a means of revolution, starting with Marx's and Engels' attitude during the struggle for the liberation of Poland. He shows how the events of the First World War led to a rapprochement between Lenin's and Trotsky's attitude towards the problem of the Russian Revolution. H A Staff

2206. Zenkovsky, Serge A. (Indiana Univ.). KUL-TURKAMPF IN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY CENTRAL ASIA. Ameri-

can Slavic and East European Review 1955 14(1): 15-41. This struggle took place especially after the 1905 revolution between the government, conservative Moslem groups, and progressive young native elements. The liberals, particularly the Tatars at first, were primarily interested in reforming the schools, whose curricula had been dominated by religion. They blamed Islam's spiritual stagnation on Central Asia's isolation. Alarmed by Pan-Turkic and Pan-Islamic ideology, Russia turned to the traditional Moslems and clergy against the Tatars and liberal Uzbeks and Tadzhiks. The ideological duel was fiercest in Bukhara and Khiva where the liberal Djadids organized an underground opposition society. In 1914, Tashkent became the center for the liberal attack on Bukhara. R. B. Holtman

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

2207. Åström, Sven-Erik. KOMMUNAL TOMTPOLITIK I HELSINGFORS 1875-1914 [Municipal land policy in Helsingfors/Helsinki 1875-1914]. Historisk Tidskrift för Finland 1954 39(1-4): 191-203. Based on municipal records. Analyzes the sale of municipal land to private citizens. The low prices of city land led to low building costs and moderate rentals, but land policy was not stable. The average price of a lot sold by Helsingfors, 1911-1914, was eight times greater than it had been in 1878-1881. E. Ekman

2208. Bull, Edvard (Oslo). INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS IN NORWAY CIRCA 1900. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1955 3(1): 64-84. Refutes the assumption of previous Norwegian labor movement historians and their sources that workers and employers always acted in respective group solidarity and rejects the rash stereotyped classification of employers as "business" (tight-fisted) or "paternal." The author suggests that source material of more representative employer groups be unearthed and he discusses extensively the efforts at electoral reform by the working class and employers' interference with the workers' political and trade unionizing activities, particularly in the saw-mill industry. This study is an elaboration of a paper read at a meeting of Scandinavian historians in Turku, Finland, in August 1954. R. Mueller

2209. Duhamel, Morvan. LE NAISSANCE DU PARTI COMMUNISTE SUÉDOIS DANS LE CADRE DE LA III^e INTERNATIONALE [The birth of the Swedish Communist Party against the background of the Third International]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1954 56(641): 159-169 and (642): 282-290. Describes the state of the Swedish Social Democratic Party before the First World War and the impact of the war. Suggests that the close wartime co-operation of the Social Democrats with the government gave the impetus to extremist dissatisfaction but that it was the founding of the Comintern that led to the actual schism. Within ten years the leaders of the schism had returned to the Social Democratic fold and new Communist leaders more subservient to the Comintern had taken their place. J. Colton
See also: 849

2210. Jakhelln, Fr. (Minister). NOEN MINNER FRA 1905 [Recollections of 1905]. Samtiden 1955 64(1): 61-70. Personal recollections of the period before the dissolution of the union, and of the recep-

tion of Jakhelln as the first Norwegian minister in Petersburg. Grete Thanhofer

2211. Jutikkala, Eino. TURUN ASUNTO-OLUT INDUSTRIALISMIN LÄPIMURRON AIKANA [Housing conditions in Turku during the break-through of industrialism]. Historiallinen Aikakauskirja 1955 (1): 118-125. A study of housing conditions in the city of Turku, 1870-1920, seeking to ascertain the impact of industrialism upon the number and character of housing units. J. I. Kolehmainen

2212. Munthe, Gerhard. FIRE MENN-MINNES 1905 [Four men remember 1905]. Samtiden 1955 64(1): 71-78. Deals with the writings of these four Norwegian politicians, primarily on the dissolution of the union: Francis Hagerup, head of the Norwegian delegation; Jakob Schønning, State councillor; Fritz Wedel Jarlsberg, Ambassador of the Union in Madrid and Professor Amund Helland. Grete Thanhofer

2213. Scharffenberg, Johan. KRITISK TILBAKEBLIKK PÅ POLITIKKEN I 1905 [Critical retrospective survey of politics in 1905]. Samtiden 1955 64(5): 314-320 and (6): 377-390. Treats the events before and during 1905. The author sided with the parliamentary opposition and hoped for the creation of a more truly representative democratic government which would ensure perpetual neutrality for Norway. Post-1905 politics are severely criticized, especially the Integrity Treaty of 1907 which alienated Sweden and was neither useful nor honorable for Norway. Grete Thanhofer

2214. Worm-Müller, Jacob S. DET NORSKE STANDPUNKT. REGJERINGS-DANNEELSE I 1905 [The Norwegian point of view. Formation of the government in 1905]. Samtiden 1955 64(4): 238-248. An account of the critical days before the dissolution of the Union with Sweden. Describes the lack of unity among Norwegian political parties and the difficulties in forming the representative body which carried out the decisive steps for the separation.

Grete Thanhofer

Latin America

See also: 1782

2215. Unsigned. DIARIO DE LA GUAIRA [La Guaira Journal]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(84): 56-65. Eight letters, to and from various members of the Baecista faction in exile, mainly discussing the strategy for a return to power (1880-1881) in the Dominican Republic.

D. Bushnell

2216. Unsigned. DIGGING THE BIG DITCH. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(3): 316-331. Thirty-two photographs illustrating the construction and early use of the Panama Canal. H. M. Madden
See also: 1930

M E X I C O

See also: 2221

2217. Busey, J. L. DON VICTORIANO Y LA PRENSA YANQUI [Don Victoriano (Huerta) and the Yankee press]. Historia Mexicana 1955 4(4): 582-594. Based on U.S. newspapers. Presents a summary of American editorial opinion concerning Victoriano Huerta. The surprisingly favorable editorial opinion towards the man whom President Woodrow Wilson treated as a usurper

is explained as due to the reports of American businessmen resident in Mexico. R. B. McCornack

2218. González Navarro, Moisés. MEXICO EN UNA LAGUNA [Mexico in a lagoon]. Historia Mexicana 1955 4(4): 506-522. Based on newspaper accounts. Traces the continuing difficulties experienced by Mexico City due to serious and frequent floods. After trying expensive pumps which proved to be a failure, the government authorized the construction of an outlet to Lake Texcoco in order to draw off the excess water of that lake. The completion of the outlet is considered one of the major public achievements of the era of Porfirio Díaz.

R. B. McCornack

2219. Gutiérrez Zamora, Manuel. EL SALVAMIENTO DE DON PORFIRIO DÍAZ FRENTE A LA BARRA DE TAMPICO [The rescue of Don Porfirio Díaz in front of the Tampico bar]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(1): 62-85. The eyewitness account of the mail clerk aboard the City of Havana of the escape of Porfirio Díaz from the attempt of the government forces to seize him. Díaz, who had been defeated on the Texas border by the troops of Lerdo de Tejada, was trying to enter Mexico disguised as a doctor so that he could head the movement gathering in Vera Cruz and Oaxaca under the banner of the Plan of Tuxtepec. Contains a plan of the vessel showing Díaz' route of escape.

R. B. McCornack

2220. Ross, Stanley R. UN MANIFESTO DE AQUILES SERDÁN [A manifesto of Aquiles Serdán]. Historia Mexicana 1955 5(1): 86-91. With an historical introduction explaining that Aquiles Serdán was the first martyr of the Mexican revolution of 1910, a manifesto of the martyr is presented. The manifesto, directed to the workers and condemning the middle class, illustrates the influence of Francisco Madero on a local leader of the revolution. Serdán was killed by government troops when he attempted a revolt in his native city of Puebla in November, 1909.

R. B. McCornack

United States of America

See also: 2121, 2123, 2176, 2217, 2339

2221. Blaisdell, Lowell L. (Arkansas Polytechnic College). THE CONSUL IN CRISIS: LOWER CALIFORNIA, 1911. Mid-America 1955 37(3): 131-139. The Taft-Knox policy of moderation in protecting American interests in the Lower California crisis of 1911 was "a departure from the Taft administration's standard Latin American policy," but it was thwarted by the actions of a mentally unbalanced consul in Ensenada, George B. Schmucker. Based on State Department records. R. Campbell

2222. Breasted, William R. THE PHILIPPINE NAVAL BASE PROBLEM, 1898-1909. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(1): 21-40. From 1898 to 1909 American naval officers advocated the erection of a really adequate naval base in the Philippines, to be held, in the event of war, until the arrival of the main fleet, then generally stationed in Atlantic waters. Admiral Dewey advised President McKinley that Subig Bay was the best harbor in the archipelago for this purpose. The General Board, however, decided unanimously in June 1900 that a base at Guimaras would prove strategically superior. Delays followed and in 1903 President Theodore Roosevelt reminded Congress that the continuing lack of

proper Philippine base would prove ruinous in the event of a Pacific war. Further service rivalries led to even more acrimonious discussions and Roosevelt rebuked both services. In 1909, the Joint Army and Navy Board ultimately decided that no major base should be established farther west in the Pacific than Pearl Harbor. G. L. A. Reilly

2223. Clements, Roger V. (Manchester Univ.). THE FARMERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD BRITISH INVESTMENT IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(2): 151-159. The flow of British capital into American industry around 1890 deepened the farmers' distrust of the "money power," and was taken as a normal alliance of British and American finance to create and exploit monopoly. F. L. Nussbaum

2224. Crain, Mel. WHEN THE NAVY RULED ALASKA. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(2): 198-203. From 1879-1884, the U.S. Navy was the sole effective government in Alaska. The sloop Jamestown (Commander Lester A. Beardslee) was stationed at Sitka and Beardslee informally settled matters of government until his transfer in 1880. The Navy continued this informal rule until the Organic Act of 1884. H. M. Madden

2225. Curry, Roy W. (Carnegie Institute of Technology). WOODROW WILSON AND PHILIPPINE POLICY. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(3): 35-452. Filipino nationalists were elated over the Democratic electoral triumph in 1912, since the Baltimore platform advocated recognizing the independence of the Islands when a stable government could be established. Wilson's own policy was less clear. He first accepted the Garrison-Frankfurter recommendations, looking toward the Filipinizing of the Commission or Senate. Congressman Francis B. Harrison, an early advocate of Philippine independence, was appointed the new governor-general, and the legislature and civil service were Filipinized. Some apprehension spread among the governing classes and even among such nationalists as Quezon. The Jones Act, with a preamble promising future independence, had to clear many obstacles, but finally passed through Congress in 1916. The Wilson administration, with moderate support from the President, had thus brought the Philippines a long step forward on the way to eventual independence.

G. L. A. Reilly

2226. Dexter, Byron (South Woodstock, Vt.). HERBERT CROLY AND THE PROMISE OF AMERICAN LIFE. Political Science Quarterly 1955 70(2): 197-218. Summary of the contents of Herbert Croly's book, The Promise of American Life, published in 1909, with comments on the climate of opinion at the time of its appearance and its influence on the political ideas of Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and F. D. Roosevelt. G. Stourzh

2227. Dorfman, Joseph (Columbia Univ.). INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF ECONOMIC IDEAS: THE ROLE OF THE GERMAN HISTORICAL SCHOOL IN AMERICAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT. American Economic Review 1955 45(2): 17-39. Analyzes the origin and impact of the German historical school on the United States, particularly during the 1870's and '80's, its adaptation to American intellectual life and to the industrial progress of the post-Civil-War era and the controversies over its attitude toward Socialism. Appended are favor-

able discussions by J. M. Letiche, George Hildebrand (who only deplores the author's omission of Thorstein Veblen) and William Jaffe. R. Mueller

2228. Fine, Sidney (Univ. of Michigan). ANARCHISM AND THE ASSASSINATION OF MCKINLEY. American Historical Review 1955 60(4): 777-799. The assassination of McKinley by the professed anarchist Czolgosz in 1901 led to a nation-wide campaign against all who opposed organized government. In the popular mind and in legislation no distinction was made between "individualist anarchists" who themselves objected to violence and "communist anarchists" who advocated force and murder. Neighborhood attacks on anarchist colonies were paralleled by legislative enactments--a federal immigration restriction on anarchists and anti-anarchist laws in New York, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. The free-speech issue was brought into several of the resultant court proceedings, but to no avail. W. C. Langsam

2229. Glaser, William A. (Michigan State College). ALGIE MARTIN SIMONS AND MARXISM IN AMERICA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(3): 419-434. A study of the dilemmas and failure of Marxism in America, as well as a case study in the "sociology of knowledge" of American Marxism. A midwesterner, Simons' thinking was chiefly influenced by American problems and thought currents. Convinced that only Marxism could explain and better the plight of both workers and farmers, in 1900 he helped organize the American Socialist Party. Recognized as the party's agricultural expert, in 1911 his Social Forces in American History was the first important book to apply the economic interpretation of politics in a comprehensive study of American history. He insisted that the American small farmer was a full-fledged member of the revolutionary proletariat and attributed depressions to planned production cutbacks and denied that medium-sized freehold farms decreased in number. He drew upon Turner, Veblen, and Dewey for many of his ideas. He formally resigned from the Socialist Party when its leadership opposed American intervention in 1917. His career reflects the transitory character of radicalism in American society. G. L. A. Reilly

2230. Kirkland, Edward C. (Bowdoin College). YOU CAN'T WIN. Journal of Economic History 1954 14(4): 321-332. Presidential address at the 1954 meeting of the Economic History Society. Illustrates the tenure and propagation by American employers (ca. 1890) of the doctrine that wages were determined by "natural law" and that "strikes generally prove powerless to benefit the condition of the wage classes." F. L. Nussbaum

2231. McKibbin, Davidson B. (Special Collections Librarian, Univ. of New Mexico). REVOLT OF THE NAVAHO, 1913. New Mexico Historical Review 1954 29(4): 259-289. A closely documented account of the Navaho Indians' dissatisfaction with United States' administration of the Navaho Indian Reservation of Southwestern United States climaxed in 1913 by open revolt, and the subsequent inaccurate reporting of the affair in the public press. W. S. Wallace

2232. Morris, Richard B. THE MEASURE OF BONDAGE IN THE SLAVE STATES. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(2): 219-240. Applauds recent re-

visionism as to the role of plantation slavery in ante-bellum South but holds it is as yet inadequate. Contends that conventional judgment of freedom and bondage by absolute standards errs in ignoring the fact that a large segment of the southern labor force of both races "operated under varying degrees of compulsion, legal or economic, in a twilight zone of bondage." Indentured servitude of the colonial pattern applied to whites in many areas prior to the war. Involuntary servitude, regardless of race, persisted even after the Civil War in maritime employment. The slave states often used compulsion in dealing with white vagrants or unemployed and the most cherished rights of personal security were weakly buttressed for all labor, white or Negro, free or slave. G. L. A. Reilly

2233. Notestein, Robert B. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE MORALIST RIGORISM OF W. G. SUMNER. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(3): 389-400. Sumner's "moralist rigorism" has made him a controversial figure. He expounded a hedonism which was socially conservative in that it was associated with man's adjustment to hard economic realities. Sumner's theory of folkways and mores can be reduced to measuring social welfare in terms of material and economic power. His brand of Social Darwinism exalted the hard-working middle class but was ambivalent: he feared "plutocracy" but opposed political interference with monopoly. W. H. Coates

2234. Sanders, Mary Elizabeth. JARED YOUNG SANDERS IN THE STATE CAMPAIGN OF 1907-1908. Louisiana

Historical Quarterly 1955 38(2): 65-83. A survey of Sanders' life and political career, written by his granddaughter, based on state documents, local newspapers and family traditions. Sanders was Governor of Louisiana from 1908 to 1912 and Congressman from Louisiana, 1916-1920. The Louisiana gubernatorial campaign of 1907-1908 is covered carefully, mostly from the point of view of the victorious candidate. E. D. Johnson

2235. Skeabeck, Andrew, Rev., C.S.S.R. MOST REV. WILLIAM GROSS: MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE SOUTH. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1955 66(1): 35-52 and (2): 78-94. The fifth and sixth of this author's series of articles on Bishop Gross, dealing with his work in the Boston bishopric 1871-1873, his preaching activities among the dissident Irish immigrant miners of Pennsylvania, the "Molly Maguires," and his episcopacy in Savannah, Georgia, 1873-1875. His achievements in the fields of administration, missionary work and social welfare are especially stressed. Article to be continued. [See abstracts 636, 1456] R. Mueller

2236. Winter, Carl George (Sacramento, Calif.). THE BOUNDARY WATERS TREATY. Historian 1954 17(1): 76-96. Describes the negotiation of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the United States and Canada, covering problems arising from the St. Mary River, Milk River, Niagara Falls, and Birch Lake. The author credits the treaty with improving Canadian-American relations. E. C. Johnson

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2134, 2136

2237. Alexander, Fred (Univ. of Western Australia). THE SIMON-STIMSON MYTH. JAPANESE AGGRESSION IN MANCHURIA AND ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS 1931-1954. Australian Outlook 1955 9(1): 5-28. Reprint of an address to the Australian Institute of International Affairs on 13 October 1954. Citing numerous studies, including his own, the author endeavors to shatter "popular misconceptions" in the United States that during the Anglo-American discussions of 1931-32 Sir John Simon refused to heed Stimson's plea for joint action against Japanese aggression in Manchuria. R. Mueller

2238. Bloch, Charles. LES RELATIONS ANGLO-ALLEMANDES DE L'ACCORD DE MUNICH À LA DÉNONCIATION DU TRAITÉ NAVAL DE 1935 [Anglo-German relations from the Munich agreement to the denunciation of the naval treaty of 1935]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(18): 33-49 and (19): 41-65. The first part traces the deterioration of Anglo-German relations in the six months after Munich. The British government was willing to recognize German predominance in Central and Eastern Europe and German economic penetration toward the East and Southeast. The coal agreement of January 1939 was meant to inaugurate broader economic cooperation. Hitler, however, unable to understand free expression in a democratic state, was furious about criticisms in Britain of Munich and the pogrom of November 1938. He concluded that no durable

entente was possible with the Chamberlain government. His challenging attitude and the occupation of Prague eroded British confidence in him and led to a feeling that there was no longer any certainty against his turning his aggressions toward the West. The second part of this study assails the thesis that Chamberlain was a naïve statesman who believed Hitler at Munich, was undeceived by his occupation of Prague and thereafter sought to redeem his errors. The real character of Chamberlain's policy was revealed in his refusal after Munich to implement the promise of a guarantee to Czechoslovakia except in a form that rendered it futile. The actual self-deception of Chamberlain and his colleagues consisted in the belief that Hitler's expansionism could be channelled toward the East. After Prague, Chamberlain still tried to continue his policy of equilibrium between Germany and the Soviet Union. The shock that finally destroyed his illusions was the Nazi-Soviet pact, which proved Hitler's policy to be the destruction of the European balance to the detriment of the West. From that moment Britain was set unanimously against further compromise.

H. C. Deutsch

2239. Flottes, Pierre. TCHÉCOSLOVAKIE, FRANCE ET POLOGNE EN 1938 [Czechoslovakia, France, and Poland in 1938]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1954 56 (643): 345-353. Traces the diplomatic efforts made by Georges Bonnet in 1938 to win Poland to an anti-German position; insists that Poland was more interested in irredentist demands in Czechoslovakia, notably in Teschen, than in resisting Hitler, with

the fatal consequences that followed.

J. Colton

2240. Gasiorowski, Zygmunt J. (Eastern Washington College of Education). DID PILSUDSKI ATTEMPT TO INITIATE A PREVENTIVE WAR IN 1933? Journal of Modern History 1955 27(2): 135-151. Traces Pilsudski's policy toward Germany, June 1932 - November 1933.

German-Polish tension mounted in early 1933, circles close to Pilsudski started rumors of a joint Polish-French preventive war against Germany. Contrary to widely-held views, it is argued that Pilsudski never made such an overture to France. In support, testimony by Daladier, Paul-Boncour, and Lyautey is cited; that of Lipski to the contrary is discounted. The German-Polish détente of May 1933 attributed, in part, to Hitler's anxiety caused by Pilsudski's successful bluff. Pilsudski is shown to have been greatly disturbed in 1933 over Hitler's rise to power. Uses memoirs of Beck, Lipski, and the French Ambassador in Warsaw, Laroche.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

2241. Gasiorowski, Zygmunt J. (Eastern Washington College of Education). THE GERMAN-POLISH NON-AGGRESSION PACT OF 1934. Journal of Central European Affairs 1955 15(1): 3-29. Based on available diplomatic documents. Traces the evolution in the early 1930's of Marshal Pilsudski's policy of asserting Poland's "independence" and "great power" status by improving relations with Soviet Russia and Germany. Pilsudski and Józef Beck did not think that Hitler was seriously interested in regaining the Polish Corridor, for they regarded him as an Austrian, interested in the national unification of the German people. They believed this program would encounter great obstacles and weaken Germany in external affairs, thus providing Poland with a "unique opportunity" to redress its position in the European equilibrium. Hitler was the first German ruler to reciprocate Pilsudski's desire for improved relations. Poland's economic troubles in 1933 and her fear of a possible Four Power "Directory of Europe" composed of Britain, France, Germany and Italy contributed to her negotiation of the January 1934 non-aggression pact with Germany. Fear of a preventive war by Poland in the Spring of 1933 may have helped induce Hitler to seek temporary rapprochement with Poland. The 1934 pact "settled none of the moot points separating Poland and Germany. Poland thereafter "did nothing to oppose German rearmament" and became increasingly "reluctant to adopt any anti-German attitude on any issue." C. F. Delzell

2242. Grzybowski, Kazimierz (War-time director of Polish information services in the Middle East). THE SOVIET DOCTRINE OF MARE CLAUSUM AND POLICIES IN THE BLACK AND BALTIC SEAS. Journal of Central European Affairs 1955 14(4): 339-353. Based on diplomatic documents and Soviet publications in international law. Traces the development of the Soviet argument that the Black Sea is a "closed sea," noting that it was first used during discussions over the Turkish Straits at the Lausanne Conference in 1922-23. The argument was extended by Soviet officials to cover the Baltic Sea and Danish Straits at the London Conference on Naval Disarmament, February 1924. Soviet policy regarding the Turkish and Danish Straits is discussed up to June 1953, when the Soviet government officially assured Turkey that it abandoned its claims to some of the Turkish provinces adjacent to the Soviet Union and to military bases

along the Straits, although continuing to demand revision of the 1936 Montreux Convention. Soviet arguments that straits leading from closed seas are to be supervised by all the littoral states of a given closed sea have no basis in fact. C. F. Delzell

2243. Holy Synod, Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople and New Rome. DOCUMENT: ENCYCLICAL LETTER, "UNTO ALL THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST WHERESOEVER THEY BE." Greek Orthodox Theological Review 1954 1(1): 7-9. An important document indicating the effect of the establishment of the League of Nations in 1920 upon official quarters in Eastern Orthodox Christendom. J. S. Counellis

2244. Klafkowski, Alfons. UPRAWNIENIA POLSKI W WOLNYM MIEŚCIE GDAŃSKU W LATACH 1918-1939, JAKO ZAGADNIENIE PRAWA MIĘDZYNARODOWEGO [The rights of Poland in the Free City of Danzig during the years 1918-1939 as a problem of international law]. Życie i Myśli 1955 2(2/3): 84-130. Based on published works. Analyzes the relations of Poland and Danzig in the light of international treaties, agreements and conventions, and of disputes brought before the High Commissioners of the League of Nations or the League itself. The provisions of the basic acts creating the Free City were unsatisfactory for the three parties concerned. A. F. Dygnas

2245. Kluke, Paul (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE EUROPAIDEOLOGIE [The European ideology of National Socialism]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(3): 240-275. In his book Weltgeschichte der Neuzeit 1750-1950, (Stuttgart, 1953) Otto Westphal tried to prove that the rise of America and Russia overthrew an order peculiar to Europe. Europe and Hitler also were on the defensive against them. The author of this article examines the nature of the European concept of National Socialism and how it found expression in Hitler's policy. The Slavic and Latin nations were scarcely included in his interpretation. The basis of the Grossraum policy of the Third Reich was not concern for Europe, but a radical, ruthless, nationalistic urge for conquest and subjugation. See also: 2419 W. E. Heydendorff

2246. Pese, Walter Werner (Lake Forest College, Illinois). HITLER UND ITALIEN 1920-1926 [Hitler and Italy 1920-1926]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(2): 113-126. Hitler's early friendship with Italy was not based on admiration for Mussolini, but on his desire for a German-Italian alliance, and in fact antedated Mussolini's rise to power. Hitler's initial approaches to Mussolini were designed to exploit the latter's success for the aims of a Nazi Party triumph. The author raises the question of the extent to which Hitler dropped claims for South Tyrol in order to obtain Mussolini's help for the 1923 Munich Putsch. Hitler considered a triple alliance (Germany-Italy-Britain) essential to counter French aspirations to dominate the European continent. However, he foresaw that Britain could not be pried from the Big Entente, whereas Italy would remain faithful to Germany since its expansionist drives would not conflict with Germany's. R. Mueller

2247. Unsigned. PRÄVENTIVKRIEGER -- VOR 20 JAHREN [Preventive war-monger--20 years ago]. Tagebuch 1955

10(16): 6. Reprint of a magazine article published twenty years ago by the recently deceased Austrian Communist lawyer and journalist, Bruno Schönfeld, labelling Coudenhove-Calergi's Pan-Europeanism as a thinly disguised scheme for preparing an aggressive war against the Soviet Union.

R. Mueller

Paris Peace Settlements

2248. Rhode, Gotthold. DIE ENTSTEHUNG DER CURZON-LINIE [The origin of the Curzon Line]. Osteuropa 1955 5(2): 81-92. Discusses the work of the commission on the eastern boundaries of Poland at the Paris Peace Conference and how its provisional demarcation line was extended to the north and south when an armistice line was proposed in 1920 by the great powers during the Polish-Russian War. The article touches on the Galician settlement. Contains a short bibliographical note and a map.

E. C. Helmreich

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

2249. Yamabe, Kentarō. SAN-ICHI UNDŌ NI TSUITE [On the uprising for independence in Korea on 1 March 1919]. Shigaku Kenkyū 1955 184: 1-12 and 185: 13-28. Describes the anti-colonial popular uprising in Korea in 1919. Discusses the relationship of the movement to international revolutionary movements, economic conditions in Korea just before the uprising, the independence movement in Seoul and Tokyo that set it off, and the historical significance of propaganda issued. Reviews the development of the riot, the policy followed by the Japanese authorities in suppressing it, the scale and class composition of the movement, activities of Koreans in foreign countries, and other related subjects. An important contribution to the study of a hitherto untouched field. Based on documents of the Japanese Government-General in Korea, the Japanese consulate and police, the Japanese army, and on court records.

T. Yamamoto

Canada

2250. Graham, W. R. (Regina College). MEIGHEN IN DEBATE. Queen's Quarterly 1955 62(1): 24-36. Arthur Meighen, twice prime minister of Canada and a member of Parliament from 1909 to 1926, was a man of extraordinary intellectual force. A confident and relentless master of debate, his contemptuous self-confidence and scorching witicisms enraged his opponents and brought down abuse and calumny on himself. But he did much to keep Parliament what it should be--a place of vigorous controversy where disagreements over national policies were clearly focussed and forthrightly debated.

H. D. Jordan

Europe

BALKANS

2251. Frankel, Joseph (King's College, Aberdeen). COMMUNISM AND THE NATIONAL QUESTION IN YUGOSLAVIA. Journal of Central European Affairs 1955 15(1): 49-65. Analyzes the attitude of the Communist Party in Yugoslavia toward the status of the Serb, Croat, Slovene and other nationality groups within the country. At first the Yugoslav Communists failed to appreciate the importance of nationalism and regarded it as "bourgeois." In 1926 the Party acceded to

the Comintern's formula of self-determination, including the right of separation. The Yugoslav Communists acquiesced mainly because they were preoccupied with more pressing problems. Between 1939 and 1941, the Party apparently supported centrifugal movements among the Yugoslav nationalities. Tito's Partisans and AVNOJ at the Jajce Congress in November 1943 proclaimed the federal principle and right of self-determination. Frankel traces developments in Yugoslavia since the liberation and concludes that "the national problem...is by no means finally solved and that one cannot yet speak of one Yugoslav nation."

C. F. Delzell

2252. McClain, Glenn A. (Eastern Kentucky Center of International Relations, Richmond, Kentucky). THE PALACE REVOLUTION IN ALBANIA. World Affairs 1955 118(2): 48-49. The recent shift in the command of the Albanian Communist Party is typical of the debilitating processes which all dictatorships in Albania have experienced since 1917.

R. Mueller

2253. Reyam, LA YUGOSLAVIE ET LES SLAVS DES BALKANS [Yugoslavia and the Slavs of the Balkans]. Revue Libérale 1955 (11): 62-79. A recapitulation of the history of the Southern Slavs, of their union in 1918 in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and of their role in international affairs from 1919 to the present. The role of Tito in preserving Yugoslav independence is emphasized, as is the hope of an eventual federation of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The latter event--if realized--would be of inestimable value to France since it would play an important role in maintaining European equilibrium.

S. L. Speronis

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2254. Kořalka, Jiří. JAK SE STAL NĚMECKÝ LID V ČESKOSLOVENSKU KOŘISTÍ FAŠISMU (K OTÁZCE ROZŠÍŘENÍ FAŠISTICKÉHO HNUTÍ V POHRANIČNÍCH OBLASTECH ČESKOSLOVENSKA V LETECH 1933-1935) [How the German population of Czechoslovakia fell a victim to Fascism (on the question of the growth of the fascist movement in the border regions of Czechoslovakia in the years 1933-1935)]. Československý časopis Historický 1955 3(1): 52-81. Based on the press and publications of the Communist Party and the works of Kreibich, Foustka, etc., with occasional reference to archival material. The success of the Sudeten German "Home Front" in the parliamentary elections of 1935 was caused by the despair of the border population impoverished by the world economic crisis, the suppressive policy of the Czech bourgeois government, the fact that the Sudeten German bourgeoisie joined Hitler's camp, and, above all, Henlein's success in stirring up the traditional chauvinistic tendencies of the Sudeten Germans.

G. Wytrzens

2255. Mel'nikova, I. N. BOR'BA RABOCHEGO KLASSA CHEKHOSLOVAKII V 1924-1925 GODAKH [The struggle of the working class of Czechoslovakia in 1924-1925]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (3): 45-59. Economic conditions resulting in a deterioration of the lot of the proletariat led to an intensification of the revolutionary potential among the workers of Czechoslovakia. Hampered by opportunists, the Czech Communist Party at first did not take full advantage of the situation. But in 1925, the harmful elements were eliminated from the party and the Communists achieved a marked success in the elections of November 1925.

M. Raeff

2256. Stanek, I. Vatikán, spojenec L'udáctva a V. Slovenského štátu [The Vatican, an ally of the people's movement and of the so-called Slovakian state]. Československý časopis Historický 1955 3(1): 110-110. Based on Karl Sidor's books, especially his memoirs, Šest' rokov pri Vatikáne [Seven years at the Vatican] (Scranton, USA, 1947), on documents the trials of the Slovakian bishops and on newspapers. The Vatican has always been hostile to the Czech republic. It gave active encouragement to Hlinka's separatist L'udáctva and supported the Slovakian State led by Tiso. The official salutations of the Pope and comments in the Osservatore Romano Slovakia are cited. G. Wytrzens

2257. Teichová, Alice. O VÝDĚLEČNÉ ČINNOSTI ČLENŮ POSLANECKÉ SNĚMOVNY VE VOLEBNÍM OBDOBÍ 1929-1935 (K JEDNÁNÍ INKOMPATIBILITNÍHO VÝBORU) [On the occupations of members of the house of representatives during the electoral period 1929-1935 (On the activities of the Incompatibility Committee)]. Československý časopis Historický 1955 3(1): 110-115. Based on material from the archives of the National Assembly in Prague and on court documents. Membership of representatives on the boards of directors of industrial or commercial concerns and the connection of these concerns with international capitalism is shown in tabular form, split up into individual parties. The work of the Incompatibility Committee, aimed at preventing representatives' membership on such boards, was sabotaged by all parties with the exception of the Communist Party. Part II deals especially with the Social Democratic Party and with the connections of prominent members (R. Čechyně, I. Dérer, L. Winter, A. Meissner) with the bourgeoisie, and their incomes. The Czech Social Democrats even adopted a hostile attitude towards the miners' strike in northern Bohemia in March-April 1932. G. Wytrzens

F R A N C E

See also: 2163, 2165

2258. Vial, Jean (Service historique de l'Armée, Paris). LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE: SON ORGANISATION ENTRE LES DEUX GUERRES [National defense; its organization between the two wars]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(18): 11-32. This period witnessed the proliferation of institutions designed to co-ordinate civil and military functions and those of the various arms. They failed to prevent confusion and conflict between organs responsible for planning and execution. Liaison was often faulty and some of the committees were so large as to be unwieldy. The commander-in-chief was burdened with the membership of fifteen councils and with too many responsibilities other than the conduct of operations. H. C. Deutsch

G E R M A N Y

See also: 2167, 2171, 2285, 2379, 2383

2259. Allemann, F. R. DIE NEMESIS DER OHNMACHT. WIEDERBEWAFFNUNG ALS INNENPOLITISCHE AUFGABE [The nemesis of impotence. Rearmament as a task of domestic politics]. Monat 1955 7(80): 99-105. An examination of the military policy of the Weimar government, based on Wheeler-Bennett, The Nemesis of Power. The German Army in Politics 1918-1945 (New York: Macmillan, 1953). The Reichswehr was a state within a state. Its endeavors to undermine the Trea-

ty of Versailles were supported by the government. For this reason the events of 1945 cannot be regarded as parallels to those of 1918. In 1918 skeleton units existed in the form of closely-knit military organizations. The defeat of 1945 brought about the complete collapse of the German army.

W. E. Heydendorff

2260. Baum, Walter (Wilhelmshaven). DIE "REICHSREFORM" IM DRITTEN REICH [The "Reichsreform" in the Third Reich]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(1): 36-56. An original study from the archives of the Oldenburg State Ministry and the Bremen municipal files on the planned and actually executed reforms and re-organization of the German Länder, and the dissolution of Länder diets and cabinets during the Hitler era. The author emphasizes the inconsistent structure of the newly-formed territorial cabinets and their varying and confused relations to the central German government which were guided by the power and prestige of party chieftains rather than by consistent administrative policies. The absence of badly needed administrative and legislative reform of the German provinces is ascribed to the lack of trained government officials and to Hitler's and the party officials' reliance on oratory and the creation of new bureaucracies rather than constructive action. R. Mueller

2261. Buchheim, Hans (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). DIE SS IN DER VERFASSUNG DES DRITTEN REICHES [The SS in the constitution of the Third Reich]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(2): 127-157. The SS had both a political and a constitutional foundation which it solidified after it replaced the less reliable SA and after its primary function changed from protecting the life of Hitler and other Nazi personages to enforcing discipline within the National Socialist Party and later within the armed forces. The author traces the merger of the police and the SS leaderships and the SS's gradual supersession of the functions of the Secretary of Interior. The constitutional problems arising from the formation of the Waffen SS, especially its separation from the Party and its attitude towards and dependence on the supreme command of the Armed Forces, are also discussed. R. Mueller

2262. Erdmann, Karl Dietrich. DAS PROBLEM DER OST- ODER WESTORIENTIERUNG IN DER LOCARNOPOLITIK STRESEMANN [The problem of an Eastern or Western orientation in Stresemann's Locarno policy]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(3): 133-162. The papers left by Stresemann which are now available enable us to re-evaluate Stresemann's Locarno policy, particularly whether it was aimed at placing Germany into a powerful position by vacillating between East and West. In fact Stresemann played his cards openly with both sides. His notes on his conversations with Chicherin, the Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in Berlin on 30 September and 2 October 1925 are printed in the appendix. W. E. Heydendorff

2263. Erdmann, Karl Dietrich (Kiel Univ.). DIE GESCHICHTE DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK ALS PROBLEM DER WISSENSCHAFT [The history of the Weimar Republic as a subject for research]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(1): 1-19. Points to the need of treating comparatively recent history--such as that of the Weimar Republic--with the objectivity normally accorded to more remote events. Scholarly

studies made so far on the Weimar Republic ascribe its collapse to its revolutionary origins, undemocratic legislative measures during its final phase, and to the relation between internal developments and the obligations arising from the Versailles Treaty. Previous competent examinations of the fall of the Weimar government disprove 1) the "inevitability" of its collapse; 2) the authoritarian features of its constitution; 3) that the Republic's economic obligations arising from the Versailles Treaty prevented the German trade unions from solidifying German society politically and economically. Historiography must be augmented by monographs on the interrelation between individual parties (particularly the conservative parties) of the Weimar Republic and the theories of democratic government.

R. Mueller

2264. Hale, Oron James (Univ. of Virginia). ADOLF HITLER: TAXPAYER. American Historical Review 1955 60(4): 830-842. Hitler's tax files in the Munich Finance Office are available for 1925-1935. In December 1934 he was secretly declared tax exempt and a considerable amount in back taxes was cancelled. In March 1935 his card was removed from the taxpayers' file. From 1925 to 1933 he reported as gross receipts from his profession as "writer" slightly more than his royalties on Mein Kampf on six occasions, less on one occasion, and exactly the same amount on two occasions. He reported no income, perquisites, or gifts that came as a result of his party activities, and he had annual disputes with the tax office regarding allowable deductions and back taxes. The University of Virginia has a microfilm copy of the tax file. W. C. Langsam

2265. Hartmann, Sverre. ZWISCHEN STAAT UND SYSTEM. EIN VERSUCH ZUR KLÄRUNG DES PROBLEMS CANARIS [Between state and system: an attempt to clarify the Canaris problem]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(4): 348-353. Discusses the development of Admiral Walther Wilhelm Canaris' attitude toward the Nazi government after assuming command of the military intelligence agency (Abwehr) in December 1934. From his privileged vantage point Canaris came to feel with increasing urgency that Germany was headed for disaster. Incidents like the one involving General v. Fritsch turned him against the Nazis, but essentially he remained fatalistic in his reaction. Though he did not participate actively in the resistance, he protected resistance efforts where he could. L. Hertzman

2266. Hirsch, Felix (Bard College). STRESEMANN, BALLIN UND DIE VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [Stresemann, Ballin and the United States]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(1): 20-35. An extensively documented survey of Stresemann's impressions of the United States, especially those formed during his trip shortly before World War I, and his thoughts on American government and political institutions. Stresemann's keen sensitivity to the continued need for German-U.S. friendship motivated his cordial relations with Albert Ballin, the director of the Hamburg-America Line. Using the correspondence between them during World War I and afterward, the author reveals Stresemann's desire to secure U.S. sympathies for Germany which he cultivated especially through Dawes and Young. R. Mueller

2267. Kemmerich, Max (Col., retired). CARL SEVE-

RING 1.6.1875 - 23.7.1952. Militärpolitisches Forum 1955 4(5): 7-18. Cursory account of the career of the prominent Prussian Social Democratic leader of the Weimar Republic. F. B. M. Hollyday

2268. Leeb, Emil (General, retired). DIE TECHNIK IN DER ORGANISATION DES HEERES. ERFAHRUNGEN UND FORDERUNGEN [Technology in the organization of the army: Experience and demands]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(6): 241-254. A description, based on experience, of the organization before 1945 of those services within the military establishment which depend on science and industry (weapons, munitions, radio and machine equipment) and a proposal of a new organization for the future. H. M. Adam

2269. Pechel, Rudolf (editor, Deutsche Rundschau). UM DEN DEUTSCHEN WIDERSTAND [On the German resistance movement]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(3): 232-235. Critical of John W. Wheeler-Bennett's Nemesis of Power. Wheeler-Bennett exaggerates the influence of military men in the Weimar Republic, including that of v. Seeckt. The author, as a participant, vigorously defends the sincerity of motive of the German military and civilian resistance to Hitler.

L. Hertzman

2270. Scherer, André (London). JOSEPH GOEBBELS. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(19): 34-40. Estimates the role of Goebbels as revealed by his diary, the journal of Semmler and the biography of Ebermayer and Meissner. Though the ablest and most courageous of Hitler's lieutenants, Goebbels found himself confined at every step by the limitations of the lesser portfolio entrusted to him in the Propaganda Ministry. His great years were 1943-1945, when he and Speer alone among the Nazi leaders kept their heads and their nerve.

H. C. Deutsch

2271. Scheuer, Georg (Paris). HITLER UND OTTO STRASSER. Zukunft 1955 (7): 206-211. During their earlier political association, Strasser glibly supported Hitler's diatribes against reaction and social inequities. After their differences emerged, Strasser sought to dilute Hitler's National Socialism with a nationalistic brand of Bolshevism which differed from Communism only in its lack of orientation towards Moscow. Strasser's views and aims were as authoritarian as Hitler's. The author relies heavily on Otto Strasser's book, Hitler et Moi (Paris, 1940). R. Mueller

2272. Schneider, Georg. HITLERS...UND ADENAUERS NACHFOLGER? [Hitler's...and Adenauer's successor?]. Frankfurter Hefte 1955 10(2): 82-84. After Otto Strasser left the National Socialist Party in 1930 he founded a rival organization--the "Schwarze Front." He lived in exile after Hitler came to power. Adenauer opposed his return to Germany, authorized by the German High Court. Strasser aims at gaining power, preaches a "pure" National Socialism and the re-organization of the Bundesrat on a non-democratic basis. H A Staff

2273. Treue, Wilhelm (Techn. Hochschule, Hanover, and Univ. of Göttingen). GUMMI IN DEUTSCHLAND ZWISCHEN 1933 UND 1945 [The role of rubber in Germany between 1933 and 1945]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(4): 169-185. Detailed exposition (partly statistical) of the organization and control

natural and artificial rubber supplies, production, and use during the period 1933-45 in Germany. Part of a forthcoming book by Wilhelm Treue, Gummi in Deutschland. Die deutsche Kautschukversorgung und Gummiindustrie im Rahmen weltwirtschaftlicher Entwicklungen [Rubber in Germany. The German rubber supply and rubber industry in relation to world economic developments] (Munich: F. Bruckmann).

H. M. Adams

2274. Treue, Wilhelm (Techn. Hochschule, Hanover, and Univ. of Göttingen). HITLER'S DENKSCHRIFT ZUM VIERJAHRESPLAN 1936 [Hitler's memorandum on the four-year plan, 1936]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(2): 184-210. Publication of the memorandum, with comments and documentation. The memorandum contains boasts, threats and predictions of production increases and the securing of new raw materials to balance the German economy. The basic purpose of the plan was to prepare the German industrial potential for aggressive war.

R. Mueller

2275. Unsigned. STREIFLICHTER ZUR GESCHICHTE DER WAHLEN IM DRITTEN REICH [Spotlights on the history of elections in the Third Reich]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(3): 311-316. Evidence is lacking of how extremely high percentages of favorable votes were obtained in elections in the Third Reich. Documents concerning the first elections of representatives in the German Labor Front, 1935, provide some clues. W. E. Heydendorff

2276. Vermeil, Edmond. HIMMLER. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(17): 3-14. Summary of Willi Frischauer's biography of Himmler, which is given a high rating. Emphasizes development of Himmler's racist fantasies and their effect on his role and policies. H. C. Deutsch

2277. Wollenberg, Erich. L'INFILTRATION COMMUNISTE [Communist infiltration]. Documents 1955 9 (11/12): 1249-1262, 1394-1407. Examines the techniques of Communist infiltration, which changed with the national and international situation, in Germany during the Weimar Republic and since the end of World War II. J. L. B. Atkinson

G R E A T B R I T A I N

2278. Mowat, C. L. (Univ. of Chicago). BALDWIN RESTORED? Journal of Modern History 1955 27(2): 169-174. A review of G. M. Young's Baldwin biography (1952) and D. C. Somervell's reply to it (1953). Examines Baldwin's role in the outbreak of the general strike of 1926 and the biographer's claims that Baldwin restored national unity after the strike. Admits that Baldwin's handling of certain aspects of the strike made for conciliation, but contends that Baldwin's stature as conciliator was compromised, for example, by his role in the crisis of 1931. Baldwin's achievements in foreign policy, particularly his views on rearmament and the Abyssinian crisis, are assessed. While Baldwin is credited with a statesmanlike solution of the abdication crisis and certain achievements in imperial policy (India Act, 1935), the answer to the query of the title is clearly, "no."

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

H U N G A R Y

2279. Incze, M. THE CONDITIONS OF THE MASSES IN

HUNGARY DURING THE WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS OF 1929-1933. Acta Historica 1954 3(1/2): 1-90. Relates the economic crisis in Hungary to its historical background from 1913 on, in terms of historical materialism. Depicts the impact of the crisis on the working class, the peasantry and the middle classes; deals extensively with the living conditions--unemployment, wages, prices, working hours, etc. Extensive documentation. R. Sickinger

I T A L Y

2280. Kennedy, A. L. THE RISE AND FALL OF MUSSOLINI. Quarterly Review 1955 293(604): 150-164. Defends Mussolini from the prevalent charge that he was a psychopathic demagogue and declares him innocent of the murder of Matteotti. Italian Communism of the 'twenties is blamed for the brutalities of Fascism; Western oscillation during the 'thirties is held responsible for Mussolini's alliance with Hitler. Mussolini achieved his greatest successes between 1925 and 1935 when he instilled a new sense of self-respect in the Italian people, created a smoothly-functioning government and enacted extensive social legislation. Impressive gains were scored by him in the realm of foreign policy, particularly in Italian-British relations and in the Lateran Treaty of 1929. Mussolini declined both mentally and physically during the 'thirties and fell a victim to his imperialistic ambitions. Consequently, Italian foreign policy became impotent and succumbed to Hitler's tutelage. Scant documentation. R. Mueller

2281. Salvemini, Gaetano (Univ. of Florence). NUOVA LUCE SULL'AFFARE MATTEOTTI [New light on the Matteotti affair]. Ponte 1955 11(3): 305-320. Based on revelations contained in the book by Mauro Del Giudice, Cronistoria del Processo Matteotti, note e ricordi [Chronicle history of the Matteotti trial--notes and recollections] (Palermo: Lo Monaco, 1955). Del Giudice was president of the investigating section of the Rome court of appeals in June 1924 which investigated the assassination of Giacomo Matteotti, the Italian reformist socialist leader. Del Giudice, who died in 1951, completed the manuscript in 1947. Salvemini declares that Del Giudice's recollections of the investigation confirm what Salvemini wrote in Fascist Dictatorship in Italy (London: Jonathan Cape, 1928). Salvemini assesses the elements in Del Giudice's book that clarify the story of the Matteotti affair. C. F. Delzell

P O L A N D

See also: 2248

2282. Felsztyn, Tadeusz. UZBROJENIE PIECHOTY W CZASIE DWUDZIESTU LAT NIEPODLEGŁOŚCI [Infantry equipment in the twenty-year period of independence]. Bellona 1955 (2): 36-55. A detailed account of the changes in infantry equipment and armament in the Polish Army, beginning with 1921. Describes basic armament principles and weapon types. Also contains an outline of the most important influences, both personal and material, on infantry equipment. J. Erickson

2283. Kalinowski, F. GENERAL SIKORSKI A LOTNICTWO [General Sikorski and the airplane]. Bellona 1954 (4): 35-39. An account of the part played by General Sikorski in creating Polish air units, both prior to and during World War II, together with il-

illustrations of his personal interest in air operations. J. Erickson

2284. Lityński, Stanisław. UDZIAŁ WYŻSZEJ SZKOŁY WOJENNEJ PRZED R. 1939 W KSZTAŁTOWANIU POLSKIEJ DOKTRYNY WOJENNEJ [The part of the Higher Military Academy before 1939 in the formulation of Polish military doctrine]. *Bellona* 1955 (1): 30-38. After a general comment on the nature of military academies, discusses the influence of Colonel Faury, General Kutrzeba, and the development of closer contact with the Polish General Staff. However, in view of the material shortages, only a doctrine of poverty could prevail. J. Erickson

2285. Popiołek, Kazimierz. NA MARGINESIE ARTYKUŁU K. LAPTERA I H. ZIELIŃSKIEGO PT. "POWSTANIA ŚLĄSKIE" [Remarks occasioned by the paper, "Silesian Uprisings," by K. Lapter and H. Zieliński]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1955 62(1): 162-183. Lapter and Zieliński maintained in their paper in *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1954 61(1): 60-102 that in Silesia, during the Plebiscite era, the working classes were friendly to Communism and eager to help Russia in her struggle against Polish imperialism, whereas the Polish and German bourgeoisie were merely the servants of the Entente powers. While the Polish working classes aimed at both social and national emancipation, the Polish bourgeoisie did not care even for national emancipation. Prof. Popiołek agrees with many of their statements but criticizes them for the wrong use of sources, for failing to give an analysis of the general political situation, and for over-simplifying the attitude of Silesian Poles towards Poland. Analyzing the pronouncements and activities of both leaders and social, political and military organizations, he contends that even bourgeois leaders aimed at the unification of Poland, while local leaders, and above all the masses, showed great patriotism. A. F. Dygnas

2286. Pragier, Adam. ZAPOMNIANE SENSACJE [Forgotten sensations]; SPISEK [A plot]; "WIERZYĆ" [To believe]; H2O I BOMBA TROJANOW' SKIEGO [H₂O and Trojanowski's bomb]. *Wiadomości* 1955 10(20): 2, (22): 2, (23): 3 and (25): 2. Recollections of the member of the "Polish Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry into the Activities of the Secret Societies." Reports on the activities of two societies "Honor i Ojczyzna" [See abstract 286] and "Pogotowie Patriotów Polskich," as well as the so-called "Case of Wieczorkiewicz and Bagiński" and "The bomb of Trojanowski." These were police provocations. Throws light on pre-1926 Polish political life.

A. F. Dygnas

2287. Stankiewicz, Witold. WRZENIE REWOLUCYJNE NA WSI POLSKIEJ W KOŃCU 1918 I W 1919 ROKU [Revolutionary ferment in Polish villages at the end of 1918 and in 1919]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1955 62 (1): 105-141. Based mostly on printed and on some MS material. Describes the formation of local revolutionary village councils, the strikes of the estate workers, the attempts of estate workers and poorer peasantry to seize and divide the landlords' estates among themselves, and the government's countermeasures. All the credit for the peasants' activities is given to the Communist Party, while the Polish Socialist Party and all peasant parties are described as reactionary. An exception is made of the Reverend Okoń's radical peasant party which is called "demagogic." A. F. Dygnas

2288. Zauberman, Alfred. PRODUKCJA STALI W POLSCE [Steel production in Poland]. *Bellona* 1955 (1): 50-53. Comparative statistical analysis of the growth of steel production in Poland, from 1937 to the most recent data. J. Erickson

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See also: 2209

2289. Ērmanis, Pēteris (Ingolstadt, Germany). MŪŽĪGAIS NEMIERNIEKS [The eternal rebel]. *Cēla Zīmes* 1955 25: 193-200. The Latvian Communist writer and politician Linards Laicēns is revealed by a fellow poet as a non-conformist romanticist who abhorred revolution and Socialist dogmas. In 1932 Laicēns fled to the Soviet Union but perished there during the great purge in 1938. E. Andersons

2290. Johansons, Andrejs (Stockholm). CĪŅAS AP RAINI UN ASPĀZIJU TAUTAS PADOMĒ [Controversy on mandatory rights of Rainis and Aspāzija in the Latvian National Council]. *Cēla Zīmes* 1955 25: 189-192. Deals with divergencies in the opinions of the representatives of the Center and Right-wing parties in the Latvian National Council on one hand, and of those of the Social Democrat Party on the other, with regard to the legal rights of the foremost Latvian poets Jānis Rainis-Pliekšāns and his wife Aspāzija to be elected in absentia on Social Democrat lists as representatives in the Latvian Constituent Assembly. The right-wingers bitterly denied the rights of the exiled poets on legal grounds, but owing to the great popularity of these poets and the pressure of the Social Democrats a special amendment to the provisional constitution was passed in order to admit them to the Constituent Assembly.

E. Andersons

2291. Puntila, L.A. SUOMI JA MUU POHJOLA 1930-LUVULLA [Finland and the rest of the North during the 1930's]. *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja* 1955 (1): 136-145. A survey of Finland's international situation during the 'thirties. There were five possible courses of action: 1) closer co-operation with the Soviet Union; 2) closer ties with England and France; 3) return to the former border states orientation; 4) closer relations with Germany; and 5) a Scandinavian orientation. Finland chose the last.

J. I. Kolehmainen

2292. Zariņš, Kārlis (London). MANAS ATMIŅAS PAR RAINI [Rainis in my memory]. *Cēla Zīmes* 1955 25: 184-188. A distinguished Latvian diplomat and representative of the Centrist Agrarian Union discloses his connections with the great Latvian poet and Social Democratic leader Jānis Rainis-Pliekšāns and depicts him as a non-conformist who used the political power of his party to promote educational reform, and as a distinguished representative of Latvian culture abroad. E. Andersons

Latin America

2293. B. de V., Fr. THE CARONI MISSION. RÉSUMÉ OF THIRTY YEARS OF WORK. *Boletín Indigenista* 1955 15(1): 87-97. Résumé, in English and Spanish, of a report originally published in *Venezuela Misionara*, nos. 189-190 (October-November 1954), reviewing the construction and the agricultural, medical, literary and scientific achievements of the Capuchin missions in the Grand Sabana and lower Orinoco regions of Venezuela, 1924-1954. R. Mueller

2294. Thorning, Joseph F. (Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil). THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY. World Affairs 1955 118(2): 45-47. Reviews the promising cultural, political and economic developments in Santo Domingo during the past quarter-century. R. Mueller

Near and Middle East

2295. Blanc, H. ANTON SA'ADE'S PAN-SYRIAN MOVEMENT. Hamizrah Hehadash 1954 5(4): 258-263. Traces Sa'ade's (1904-1949) career and the ideological background of his Pan-Syrian movement. He advocated the unity of a "natural Syria" comprising Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Sinai, Cilicia and Cyprus and held that the population of these countries forms one nation. He believed that a "nationalism" encompassing all Arab-speaking peoples was illusory. His party was banned and he was executed in Syria in 1949. The author concludes that Sa'ade's concept of nationalism, being European in character and appealing only to a limited circle of intellectuals, could not compete with the Pan-Arab ideas to which the Arab masses are more susceptible. H A Staff

2296. Clawson, Marion (Economic Advisory Staff, Jerusalem). ISRAEL AGRICULTURE IN RECENT YEARS. Agricultural History 1955 29(2): 49-65. Based upon personal experiences and interviews. The author traces developments in Israel agriculture from 1920 to 1954, with emphasis on the period 1948 to 1954. Progress has been made in establishing agricultural settlements, developing irrigation, increasing total agricultural output, and mechanizing farms. Major problems remaining include making farm life peaceful and secure, reducing costs and increasing efficiency in agriculture, obtaining more water at lower cost for irrigation, bringing the settlement process to completion, finding more and better crops for export, and devising better marketing systems. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

2297. Herschlag, Z. Y. SOURCES AND ESSENCE OF TURKISH ETATISM (PART I). Hamizrah Hehadash 1955 6(1): 9-24. Turkish etat policy was externally influenced by Western economic thought during the 1929 depression and by Soviet planning methods. Internally, the 1929 protective tariff policy retarded economic development. The government apprehensively viewed the rise of a middle class, while confidence in capitalism was shaken by the world depression. The etat policy (Manifesto issued in April 1931) provided for government development of resources which private capital was unable or unwilling to handle. Etatism alleged its dissociation from monopolism, collectivism and socialism. The Republican Party's program for 1935 defined comprehensively the responsibility of state and party in each field of economic activity, but lacked co-ordination between industrial and agricultural policy. Article to be continued. R. Mueller

Soviet Union

See also: 2350

2298. Andrievsky, Dmytro. THE SOVIETS AND THE MIGRATION. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(2): 127-134. Outline of Soviet policy towards the émigrés from Communist areas, contrasting the appeals of Soviet propaganda for their return with what is

known of the fate of returning émigrés, especially the Ukrainians, before 1939. J. Erickson

2299. Armstrong, T. E. (Scott Polar Research Institute). THE SOVIET NORTHERN SEA ROUTE. Geographical Journal 1955 121(2): 136-146. Using in considerable part the author's The Northern Sea Route: Soviet Exploitation of the North-East Passage (Cambridge, 1952), the organization and development of shipping traffic along this route in the 1930's, as well as the German cruiser and U-boat attacks on it during the war, are carefully surveyed.

H. D. Jordan

2300. Astapovich, Z. A. PERYE MEROPRIIATIIA SOVETSKOGO GOSUDARSTVA V OBLASTI TRUDA (1917-1918) [The first measures of the Soviet government in the domain of labor, 1917-1918]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (3): 11-23. Surveys the major labor legislation issued by the Soviet government immediately upon seizure of power. The main areas of legislation were: the eight hour workday, a commission for the inspection of working conditions, social security, unemployment insurance, differential wages and a labor code. M. Raef

2301. Bailey, Sydney D. (Hansard Society). HOW RUSSIA IS RULED. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(3): 353-362. Characterizes some of the major works on Bolshevik history and government and sketches the main trends in Marxist and Bolshevik theory and technique both before and after Lenin. H. D. Jordan

2302. Cherot, Romeo A. (Asst. Policy Adviser for Hungary, Radio Free Europe). NATIVIZATION OF GOVERNMENT AND PARTY STRUCTURE IN KAZAKHSTAN, 1920-1930. American Slavic and East European Review 1955 14(1): 42-58. By statistical evidence, describes the extent to which the native population of the Kazakh Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic took part in the soviet system, the administrative apparatus, and the party. At first, the natives governed themselves at the local level. After the 1929 election, Russian participation in the soviet system increased and native representation declined. Natives never played so large a part in the administrative apparatus, partly because they were not qualified. The Communist Party trebled in size between 1922 and 1930, and the proportion of natives in the Party rose. Kazakhs played a minor role in the powerful trade unions. Nativization was an effective propaganda weapon to extend Communism. R. B. Holtman

2303. Chubaty, Nicholas D. POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN UKRAINE BY MOSCOW. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(1): 56-66. A survey of the Soviet attack on the independence of church life in the Ukraine. Soviet opposition stems from the desire to destroy any church in the Ukraine which is independent of Moscow. Ukrainian Christianity, always a spiritual part of Europe, is therefore non-acceptable to Moscow. These events serve as an illustration of the theme that the Moscow Patriarchate is ambitious to become the Third Rome. A short bibliography is attached. J. Erickson

2304. Friedberg, Maurice (Graduate student, Columbia Univ.). RUSSIAN WRITERS AND SOVIET READERS. American Slavic and East European Review 1955 14(1): 108-121. Based on a survey conducted in 1950/51 by Harvard's Russian Research Center among displaced Russians who refused repatriation. The 329 inter-

views and 2,718 questionnaires deal with the year 1940. This article is concerned with the popularity rating of Soviet and non-Soviet authors and of Soviet periodicals as revealed by the survey. City dwellers showed greater intellectual activity and curiosity. Older and better educated people read psychological literature; younger and less educated people read exotic literature. Few people read non-Russian books or periodicals. Russian classics and Soviet historical novels and films were believed. The readers preferred non-Soviet to Soviet writers in similar fields. All those who read an enjoyed Soviet literature were young people. Technical publications were considered accurate and objective. Recognized propagandists were read and enjoyed, provided their style was good. The earliest period of Soviet literature was unfamiliar. R. B. Holtman

2305. Glowinskyj, E. (Munich). FINANSY UKRAÏNSKOÏ SSR V SYSTEMI FINANSIV SSSR [Ukrainian finance as part of the Soviet financial system]. Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk 1955. (2): 9-26. Detailed analysis, with statistical and illustrative graphic material, of the relation of the Ukrainian financial structure to that of the All-Union Soviet finances. The evidence bears out the all-pervading centralism of the Soviet system. J. Erickson

2306. Hordynsky, Sviatoslav. THE CASE OF THE "28." Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(4): 315-323. An account of the 1934 liquidation of the "28," a group of Ukrainian writers and intellectuals, as a part of the process of eliminating independent Ukrainian expression. The activities of some of the accused (Oleksa Vlyzko, Kost' Bureviy, Dmytro Falkivsky, etc.) are examined, with the conclusion that they were liquidated only because they were troublesome to the regime. J. Erickson

2307. Kolymsky, Petro. THE RETURN FROM KOLYMA. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(2): 163-170. Eye-witness account of conditions in the Kolyma slave labor camp in the Soviet Far East, and the return of prisoners from this camp in 1938/39--not to freedom but to a Kiev prison. J. Erickson

2308. Kostyuk, G. OSTANNI DNI ZHYTTYA AKADEMIKA M. HRUSHEVS'SKOGO (1934-1954) [Academician M. Hrushevski's last days (1934-1954)]. Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk 1954 (1): 83-94. History of the Communist persecution of the distinguished Ukrainian historian Mikhail S. Hrushevski, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his death. He was under GPU surveillance from 1931 on and in 1933 it was alleged that he had led the "Ukrainian National Center," an anti-Soviet organization. The circumstances of his death in 1934 lead the author to the view that he was one of the victims of Soviet Russian policy to expurgate national Ukrainian sentiments. H A Staff

2309. Krupnyckyj, B. (Munich). MAZEPA I SOVET'SKA ISTORIOGRAFIYA [Mazepa and Soviet historiography]. Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk 1955 (2): 26-31. Account of the attitude adopted by Soviet historians towards Ukrainian national heroes. Only Bogdan Khmelnytsky is viewed favorably. Mazepa is described as a traitor and separatist, as are his protagonists among Ukrainian historians. J. Erickson

2310. Kucherov, Samuel (Library of Congress). COM-

MUNISM VS. PEASANTRY IN THE SOVIET UNION. Political Science Quarterly 1955 70(2): 181-196. A review of significant statements about peasantry by Marx, Lenin, and Stalin; of Soviet legislation concerning peasantry and collectivization since 1917; of statements made and measures taken in the post-Stalinist era. The author concludes that up to now the government has been unable to gain a decisive victory over the peasantry and has failed to eradicate capitalist features from the peasant's frame of mind; the peasant remains the petty bourgeois he was before the revolution. G. Stourzh

2311. Kurinnyy, P. BOL'SHEVYTS'KA AGRESIYA PROT Y UKRAYINY (1917-1921) [Bolshevik aggression in the Ukraine (1917-1921)]. Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk 1954 (1): 11-29. Refutes the argument of Bolshevik historians that the Bolsheviks played an important role in the revolutionary movement in the Ukraine and that they led the national liberation movements. Revolutionary activity was carried out in the Ukraine by Russian, Polish and Jewish parties; the Bolsheviks played only a minor role. The author describes the activities of the Ukrainian parties from the end of the nineteenth century to the establishment of a Ukrainian state (1917-1920). Citing original documents, the author shows that Bolshevik aggression took place when the Ukraine was an independent state with diplomatic relations with European countries and the USSR. The appendix contains documents illustrating some features of the Ukrainian people's fight against Bolshevism between 1917 and 1921. J. Erickson

2312. Lutarewytch, P. TSYFRY I FAKTY PRO GOLOD V UKRAINI [Figures and facts on the Ukrainian famine]. Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk 1955 (2): 80-99. The author shows the famine of 1932 in the Ukraine to have been artificially manufactured. Detailed population-figure analysis shows the loss to have been approximately 15 per cent. Four new documents from the Poltava region which were recovered by German forces from their burial place are cited. Using this direct and indirect evidence, the author makes his observations on the methods used by the Soviets to extract grain and to attain political ends. J. Erickson

2313. Martos, B. ZAVOYUVANNYA UKRAYINY BOL'SHEVYKAMY [The Bolsheviks' conquest of the Ukraine]. Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk 1954 (1): 30-38. The author, a witness of the events in the Ukraine between 1917 and 1920, shows how the Bolsheviks succeeded in conquering the Ukraine, first by undermining and sabotaging Ukrainian organizations from within and, finally, by armed conquest. J. Erickson

2314. Maurach, Bruno (Ministry for Refugees, Bonn). DIE SOWJETISCHE MILITÄR-LITERATUR [Soviet military literature]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(6): 255-263. Analyzes and describes the nature and purpose of Soviet military literature and theory, evaluates the influence of foreign military writing upon them, and lists four categories of Soviet military publications. H. M. Adams

2315. Meissner, Boris. DIE SOWJETMARSCHÄLLE - DIE MACHT IM HINTERGRUND [The Soviet marshals--the power behind the scene]. Osteuropa 1955 5(2): 93-99. The article has a short introduction on the development of the officer corps of the Red Army,

the changes in its social strata, and the growing differentiation between officers and enlisted men. The rank of general was introduced in May 1940. At that time there were five marshals in the army; today there are thirty-eight, while the navy has thirteen admirals, an equivalent rank. Recent governmental changes have increased the power of the marshals. While they are not a monolithic group, they will probably stand together to prevent any great concentration of power in civilian hands. A list of marshals and their positions is appended.

E. C. Helmreich

2316. Mitzakis, Michel. UN CUIRASSÉ--BANQUE ÉMISSION EN CRIMÉE, JANVIER-MARS, 1919 [A battle ship as an bank of issue in the Crimea, January-March 1919]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1955 57 (645): 184-187. Describes a curious hitherto unrecorded episode of the allied intervention in Russia during the revolution. The commander of a French warship refused to issue paper money as he was authorized to do unless he gathered sufficient gold in Sebastopol to serve as adequate security. If nothing else it reflects a now forgotten "respect for the rules of the gold standard...in the first generation of the twentieth century." J. Colton

2317. Myenski, Ya. CHAMU DY YAK BYLA ŪTVORANAYA BYELARUSKAYA SSR. [Why and how the Belorussian SSR was created]. Byelaruski Zbornik 1955 1: 7-34. The existence of the Belorussian nationalist movement directly influenced the Bolshevik decision to found the republic. The methods used to accomplish this completely disregarded the national rights of the Belorussians. The founding of the BSSR and the ensuing developments there show how alien this policy was to the true wishes and demands of the Belorussians. J. Erickson

2318. Nyamiga, G. DAKUMENTAL'NAYE ZNACHEN'NYE DOKUMENTY I LITERATURA [The documentary significance of the Bolshevik anti-national Democratic literature]. Byelaruski Zbornik 1955 1: 48-67. Analyzes writings directed against national and popular movements by the Bolsheviks during the 1930's. The destruction of the Belorussian national movement during this period was a practical demonstration of the Bolshevik solution of the national question. J. Erickson

2319. Myronenko, M. (pseudonym). MOSCOW'S ANNUAL "INCOME" FROM UKRAINE. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11 (1): 46-56. Demonstrates with statistical evidence that the Soviet social and economic policy in the Ukraine was a process of ruthless exploitation. The benefit to the Russian economy from Ukrainian grain and heavy industry is assessed at an annual minimum of 5,402 million gold rubles. J. Erickson

2320. Pavlyuk, Mykhaylo. THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE KREMLIN AND GOLD. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11 (2): 118-127. In spite of Lenin's opinion that gold would be of little importance in the Soviet financial system, the effort to pass to a direct exchange of goods failed. Analyzes the Soviet attitude towards gold, determined by Spunde, the foreign trade balance and the Soviet gold reserves. Statistical tables are supplied. J. Erickson

2321. Potts, Ramsey D., Jr. (Col., U.S. Air Force Reserve). THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOVIET AIR POWER: A

HISTORICAL AND MANAGERIAL INTERPRETATION. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences 1955 299: 38-48. A brief historical survey of the development of the Soviet Russian Air Force, 1918-1955. Indicates the important contribution of the following Russian aeronautical designers and engineers: Lt.Gen. Andrei Nikolaevich Tupolev, Sergei Vladimirovich Ilyushin, Mikhail I. Gurevich, Gen. Artem I. Mikoyan (brother of First Deputy Anastas I. Mikoyan), Semyon A. Lavochkin, and Gen. Aleksander Yakovlev. A short bibliography of source materials used in this paper is listed on pp. 47-48.

J. S. Counellis

2322. Protsyuk, S. Yu. PRYNTSYPY PLYANOVOGO GOSPODARSTVA V SSSR TA YIKH ZDIYSNENNYA V UKRAYINI [The principles of planned economy in the USSR and their realization in the Ukraine]. Ukrayins'kyy Zbirnyk 1954 (1): 95-105. Analyzes Soviet planned economy since the first State Planning Commission (Gosplan, 1921). Planning was increasingly centralized. Concludes that the Soviet economic system can be termed state capitalism. H A Staff

2323. Psycholoh, V. (pseudonym). CHANGES IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SOVIET UKRAINIANS. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(4): 328-339. An analysis of the attempt by the Communists to replace individualism by collectivism in psychological concepts. Discusses the attitude of the Ukrainian peasantry, the resistance of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, Communism and the Ukrainian youth and the military service. Concludes that poor material conditions give the lie to any real change in attitudes, which, in the daily life of a person, remain unchanged. J. Erickson

2324. Roucek, Joseph S. (Bridgeport Univ.). RUSSIFICATION OF THE SOVIET EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(4): 339-346. Intensive Russification is being pressed by means of the schools, literature and the re-writing of history. Analyzes the priority given to the Russian language, to changes in the literary front and to the falsification of history. Concludes that this is part of the attempt to create a truly "monolithic" state. J. Erickson

2325. Rozmaryn, Stefan (Polish Academy). ANDRZEJ WYSZYŃSKI 1883-1954 [Andrei Vishinsky 1883-1954]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(1): 127-132. An obituary article which concentrates on Vishinsky's achievements in the field of Soviet legal studies. A. F. Dygnas

2326. Rūsis, Armins (Washington, D.C.). FORCED LABOR LEGISLATION IN THE SOVIET UNION. Baltic Review 1955 4: 29-51. A well-documented analysis of forced labor legislation in the Soviet Union. The author traces its historical background from 1918 to 1954. Forced labor has become an inherent part of the Soviet legal system. Different kinds of forced labor are outlined, with examples of its application in theory and practice. E. Andersons

2327. Salisbury, Harrison E. (New York Times). NIKOLAI BULGANIN, 'BOURGEOIS' COMMUNIST. New York Times Magazine 1955 19 June: 8, 34, 36, 39. A description of the career and personality of the Soviet Premier, including a brief biographical sketch. R. F. Campbell

2328. Shevelov, George [Yury Šerech] (Columbia

Univ.). EDVARD STRIKHA: THE HISTORY OF A LITERARY MYSTIFICATION. American Slavic and East European Review 1955 14(1): 93-107. Deals with an Ukrainian of the late 1920's who, writing under a pseudonym, parodied literary trends and satirized and attacked Russia's political system. Strikha's objects of scorn were Ukrainian futurism and constructivism, led, respectively, by Semenko and Poliščuk. Humorous features ridiculing Western fears of Communism were really preaching the need for closer contacts with the West. Actually, Strikha was Kost' Burevij, an important Ukrainian writer, publicist, and political figure who was arrested and executed in 1934. Both Semenko and Poliščuk were also arrested and have not been heard of since. R. B. Holtman

2329. Solovey, D. UKRAINSKYE TSYELO V ROKAKH 1931-1933 [The Ukrainian village from 1931 to 1933]. Ukrayins'kyy Zbirnyk 1955 (2): 64-80. Describes the effects of the Soviet collectivization drive on the Ukrainian village economy and on the Ukrainian peasant. Confiscation, deportation, NKVD activity and famine marked this period. J. Erickson

2330. Stankyevich, St. NATSYANAL'NAYA PALITYKA KREMLYA NA BYELARUSI [The Kremlin's national policy in Belorussia]. Byelaruski Zbornik 1955 1: 34-48. The Bolshevik Revolution (1917) paid scant attention to the question of the non-Russian peoples in Russia. There was no sympathy for the Belorussians. In 1921 "Belorussification" was introduced, but 1928-29 saw the beginning of Russification, with subsequent liquidations and deportations. Despite appearances, Russification never slackened. J. Erickson

2331. Sweet, John V. THE SOVIET FAR EAST. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(1): 66-73. A detailed statistical survey of the development of the Soviet Far East from its post-revolutionary beginnings to the population census of 1939 and of the changes which took place during World War II. J. Erickson

2332. Timasheff, N. S. (Fordham Univ.). URBANIZATION, OPERATION ANTIRELIGION AND THE DECLINE OF RELIGION IN THE USSR. American Slavic and East European Review 1955 14(2): 224-238. Divides urbanization, religious decline, and antireligious activities of the government into periods to determine the degree of correlation. The Soviet government's policies, as well as urbanization, contributed to a decline in religion. In 1925, there were as many parishes as in 1900. By 1937, the number of churches had been greatly reduced but the external structure of the Church is now being restored. R. B. Holtman

2333. Unsigned. DISSERTATSII, POSVIASHCHENNYE ISTORII PEROVOI PIATILETKI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI PROMY-SHLENNOSTI [Dissertations dealing with the first Five Year Plan of socialist industry]. Voprosy Istarii 1955 (3): 133-141. Critical survey of eight dissertations on the first Five Year Plan. Points out the major defects and common weaknesses of the dissertations. M. Raeff

2334. Unsigned. THE BOLSHEVIK FIGHT WITH THE UKRAINIAN SPIRIT. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(4): 309-315. Beginning with 1930, this surveys the attempts by the Bolsheviks and the Poles to stamp out any independent political and cultural life in the Ukraine. The underlying reason for the harsh-

ness in Moscow's realization of the danger and the dynamism in the Ukrainian spirit. J. Erickson

2335. Yalovich, A. LYASY BYELARUSKAI SSR [Forests of the Belorussian SSR]. Byelaruski Zbornik 1955 1: 86-100. Analysis of the forest resources of Belorussia, supplemented by relevant statistical material and an account of their exploitation during the NEP period. J. Erickson

2336. Yurchenko, O. DO PYTANNYA SOVYETYZATSIYI NATSIONAL'NYKH RESPUBLIK SSSR [The Sovietization of the national republics in the USSR]. Ukrayins'kyy Zbirnyk 1954 (1): 39-66. Compares Bolshevik theory with practice in the treatment of subject nationalities of the former Czarist empire. Although Lenin and other Bolshevik agitators preached the doctrine of self-determination to subject national groups outside the empire, they confidently expected those within it to merge gladly with the Soviet Union. However, after their seizure of power, the new rulers were faced with separate non-Russian entities, to which the official status of "federal states" had to be granted. Transformation of the Soviet Union into a "Union of Socialist Soviet Republics" in 1924 was carried out against the opposition of the non-Russian leaders of the Party, who correctly interpreted this centralizing tendency as a step toward complete obliteration of the independence of national groups. R. Mueller

United States of America

See also: 2266

2337. Editors. WALTER WHITE'S CRUSADE. Freedom & Union 1955 10(5): 15-16. Reprint of editorials in the Washington Evening Star, the Baltimore Sun, and The New York Herald Tribune on the death of Walter White (21 March 1955), extolling his crusade for Negro rights. R. Mueller

2338. Fagan, George V. (Lt.Col., U.S.A.F.). F.D.R. AND NAVAL LIMITATION. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(4): 411-418. Outlines the steps taken by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933-1935 to build the U.S. Navy to the level provided by the London Treaty of 1930. Japan's announcement in 1934 that it would withdraw from the Washington Treaty in 1936 spurred Roosevelt to investigate new ship designs. The London Treaty of 1936 removed quantitative limits, and in 1938 the Vinson Act greatly increased the Navy's tonnage. H. M. Madden

2339. Parker, John W. BENJAMIN BRAWLEY AND THE AMERICAN CULTURAL TRADITION. Phylon 1955 16(2): 183-194. A biographical account of Dr. Benjamin G. Brawley (1882-1939), the American Negro writer, scholar, teacher and apostle of good will among the races, with quotations from his writings. H A Staff

2340. Perkins, Francis (Secretary of Labor, F. D. Roosevelt's cabinet). FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S APPRENTICESHIP. New Republic 1955 132(17): 19-21. Analyzes the banking, farm, conservation, and social reforms of Roosevelt while he was Governor of New York, 1929-1933. I. C. Nichols

2341. Record, Wilson (Sacramento State College, California). INTELLECTUALS IN SOCIAL AND RACIAL MOVEMENTS. Phylon 1954 15(3): 231-242. Analyzes crucial differences between white and Negro

intellectuals and their involvement in social and civic reform movements during the 'thirties. The author contends that differences between Negroes and whites in their participation in reform movements are chiefly rooted in and determined by society's attitude toward race characteristics. R. Mueller

2342. Rogers, Ben F. (Florida State Univ.).
WILLIAM E.B. DuBOIS, MARCUS GARVEY, AND PAN-AFRICA.

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Africa
Asia
Europe (including the Soviet Union)
Latin America
Near and Middle East
United States of America

ANTECEDENTS OF WORLD WAR II

WORLD WAR II

Military History
General
Military Science

Military History [Continued]

Theatres of Operation
Poland (1939)
Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)
Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy
Balkans (1941-1945)
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)
Western Europe (1944-1945)
Pacific Theatre
Atlantic Ocean and North Sea
War-Time Europe
General
Resistance
Deportation and Concentration Camps
Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

GENERAL HISTORY

2343. Streit, Clarence K. THE STONE THE PEACE BUILDERS REJECTED IN 1945. Freedom & Union 1955 10 (5): 21-24. A speech given on 13 April 1945, prior to the drafting of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco. Pleads for a "Federal Union" that would be based directly on the votes of individual citizens rather than on governments, such as the then forthcoming United Nations Organization appeared likely to be, and which--the author predicted--would end in chaos and slavery.

R. Mueller

Africa

2344. Peyroutoux, André. DER AUFSTAND IN MADAGASKAR [The uprising in Madagascar]. Nation Europa 1955 5(6): 17. An undocumented and opprobrious comment on the French repression of the native rising in Madagascar during the Spring and Summer of 1945.

R. Mueller

Asia

2345. Durdin, Peggy. ON TRIAL - THE WHITE MAN IN ASIA. New York Times Magazine 1955 5 June: 7, 65-7, 76. Describes the change in the status of the white man in Asia since about 1940.

R. F. Campbell

2346. Fall, Bernard B. THAILAND IN MILITÄRPOLITISCHER SICHT [Thailand seen from a military point of view]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5 (5): 234-237. Reviews briefly the land, resources, people and the salient political and military development of Thailand, especially since 1939. Article to be continued. H. M. Adams

2347. Rodziński, Witold. PRÓBY ROZPĘTANIA WOJNY POMOCY W CHINACH PRZEZ IMPERIALIZM AMERYKAŃSKI [Attempts of American imperialists to unleash civil war in China. August-December 1945]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(4):

Journal of Negro History 1955 40(2): 154-165. The sincere struggle of W.E.B. DuBois for Negro civil rights in the United States and his futile attempts to unite the Negroes of the world are favorably compared with the radical and extravagant schemes of Marcus Garvey for Negro colonization in Africa during the early 'twenties. R. Mueller

61-84. A portion of "Breakdown of the Intervention of American Imperialism in China in 1945-49," dealing with developments in 1945. Based primarily on bulletins of the Chinese Communist press agency, files of The New York Times and works of Chinese and Soviet authors. At the end of World War II, the USA strongly supported the Kuomintang army which used American forces allegedly in order to disarm the Japanese but in fact to enable Chiang Kai-Shek to conquer the territories of North China and Manchuria.

A. F. Dygnas

Europe

(including the SOVIET UNION)

See also: 2242, 2245, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2256, 2259, 2261, 2270, 2273, 2288, 2298, 2301, 2304, 2310, 2314, 2315, 2319, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2331, 2332, 2334, 2336

2348. Burks, R. V. (Wayne Univ., Detroit). STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE GREEK COMMUNIST. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(2): 153-158. Based on information contained in questionnaires answered by 586 imprisoned, repentant Greek Communists. Investigates the socio-economic background of what is considered a representative sample of Greek Communists. Data on occupation, property ownership, and educational level are examined. Concludes that the sample differs in no significant way from the Greek population at large. The small proportion (10 per cent) of true proletarians (unskilled, propertyless workers) and the high percentage of people of wealthy peasant or upper middle class urban background are emphasized. It is suggested that these data call for a revision of the usual interpretation of satellite Communism. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

2349. Burstson, W. H. (London Univ.). SOVIET HISTORY TEACHING. History 1954 39(135/136): 76-89. An examination of the official syllabuses published in the Soviet Union in 1953 for courses in history

in the secondary schools. Concludes that history in the Soviet Union is "the vehicle of propaganda rather than of enlightenment." The syllabus is designed to foster Russian patriotism and Communist ideology, and the idea of the necessary interdependence of the two. Briefly examines the probable impact of this teaching on the children. W. M. Simon

2350. Meyer, Alfred G. (Univ. of Washington). THE FOREIGN POLICY OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM. Current History 1955 28(162): 114-121. Analyzes Soviet foreign policy as Marxist-Leninist dogmatism tempered by pragmatism, expediency, and opportunism. Because Russia harbors a pathological fear of the West, her major aim is national security. As a means to this end, Russia has made use of proletarian revolutions abroad. Communist concepts serve as tools of world analysis for Soviet leaders and as a guide to action and the formulation of long-range programs. The only alternative to co-existence is mutual destruction. Soviet leaders fervently want peace because they are afraid war might mean their downfall. I. C. Nichols

2351. Rothfels, Hans (Tübingen Univ.). ZEHN JAHRE DANACH [Ten years after]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(3): 227-239. Speech commemorating the end of World War II, given at Tübingen University. The situation in 1918 is not analogous. For the first time in modern history a great nation was completely overwhelmed, all its military forces subjugated, the country itself reduced to a field of rubble. Another stab-in-the-back legend is not justified. The demand for unconditional surrender, though questionable, was in line with the attitude of the National Socialist regime. The expulsion or annihilation of the Germans in Central and Eastern Europe, for which Hitler's mass expulsions had served as a pattern, was a devastating defeat for Western morals. Assistance from the West and reflection on both sides demonstrated even before the political upheaval, that the abyss created by National Socialism would be overcome.

W. E. Heydendorff

2352. Trevor-Roper, H. R. (Oxford Univ.). HITLER'S GAMBLE. Atlantic 1954 194(3): 39-44. The crucial moment of Hitler's career came at the launching of his attack upon Russia in 1941. This had always been to him the final decision which would determine the accomplishment or failure of his mission. From this fundamental program and policy he had never deviated. All other action elsewhere was secondary or preparatory. In his impatience to take the ultimate step before he had finished with Britain he stumbled to his fall. H. C. Deutsch

2353. Verdross, Alfred. ÖSTERREICHS RECHT AUF POLITISCHE UNABHÄNGIGKEIT [Austria's right to political independence]. Österreichische Monatshefte 1955 11(4): 6-7. Defends the "occupation theory" against the "annexation theory": Austria continued to exist between 1938 and 1945 as an independent state. R. Sickinger

2354. Yanowitch, Murray (National Bureau of Economic Research, New York). CHANGES IN THE SOVIET MONEY WAGE LEVEL SINCE 1940. American Slavic and East European Review 1955 14(2): 195-223. Based on Soviet sources. The article aims at examining available data for the light shed on Soviet wage

policy and the size of average earnings. During the war, there were basic wage rate adjustments in industries closely allied with the war effort; in less essential fields, rates were frozen. An important revision in 1946, which lessened skill differentials, suggests that there is no longer such a shortage of skilled labor. In 1946, average money earnings were about 75 per cent above 1940 and in 1953 about 90-95 per cent above 1940. R. B. Holtman

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 2293, 2294

2355. Haupt, Werner. LATEINAMERIKA IM 2. WELTKRIEG [Latin America in the Second World War]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(8): 245-246. In the early phases of the war the Latin American countries suffered economically, and therefore accepted USA aid in return for naval bases. After Pearl Harbor, nearly all declared war on Germany. R. Sickinger

2356. Hughes, Colin A. ADULT SUFFRAGE IN JAMAICA, 1944-55. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(3): 344-352. Jamaica has had three elections under adult suffrage and enjoys a fairly stable two-party system.

H. D. Jordan

Near and Middle East

See: 2295, 2296

United States of America

2357. Epstein, Julius. AMERICAN FORCED REPATRIATION. Ukrainian Quarterly 1954 10(4): 354-366. A discussion of American policy on forced repatriation, with the main emphasis on the details of the evolution of a policy in the last months of World War II. The Yalta Agreement is cited, together with American statements and documents. J. Erickson

2358. Néré, J. POINTS DE VUE SUR L'ÉCONOMIE DE GUERRE AUX ÉTATS-UNIS [Points of view on the war economy of the United States]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(17): 37-46. Review article on three volumes on aspects of the American war economy: 1) Chandler and Wallace, Economic Mobilization and Stabilization; 2) Scitovsky, Shaw and Tarshis, Mobilizing Resources for War; 3) Janeway, Struggle for Survival. The emphasis is on Janeway. The main conclusion is that the story of the organization of the American war economy raises doubts on the feasibility of applying a system worked out in advance. H. C. Deutsch

2359. Whitney, Simon N. (New York Univ.). THE IMPACT OF ANTITRUST LAWS. VERTICAL DISINTEGRATION IN THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY. American Economic Review 1955 45(2): 491-498, 523-524. Questions whether the Justice Department's victory in its antitrust suits against leading U.S. movie producers (1938-1948) for monopolistic and discriminatory practices actually benefitted small movie proprietors and their patrons. In an appended discussion, Walter Adams defends the efficacy of the Justice Department's suit and ascribes subsequent hardships on movie proprietors to TV competition. R. Mueller

ANTECEDENTS OF WORLD WAR II

2360. Duroselle, J.-B. L'ÉVOLUTION DES ÉTATS-NIS VERS LA GUERRE [The movement of the United States toward war]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième guerre Mondiale 1955 5(18): 1-10. A review article, based on the two volumes of Langer and Gleason, The Challenge to Isolation and The Undeclared War and on Wayne S. Cole, America First. Mainly a summary of the former. Refers also to works of Beard and Feis. H. C. Deutsch

2361. Elibank (Lt.Col. Arthur Cecil Murray), 3rd discount of. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT: FRIEND OF BRITAIN. Contemporary Review 1955 187(1074): 362-368. Lord Elibank quotes from his correspondence with President Roosevelt between 1938 and 1941. Roosevelt was eager to give Britain all possible help which would not be illegal under the neutrality acts and he used Lord Elibank to convey his message to both the Canadian and British governments.

J. G. Gazley

2362. Momose, Hiroshi (Graduate School, Univ. of Tokyo). DOKU-SO FUKASHIN-JÖYAKU NO ZENTEI [Prelude to the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact]. Rekishiku Kenkyū 1955 180: 1-11. Studies the English-French-Soviet negotiations that preceded the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939. Recapitulates studies of the subject made by European and American scholars and concludes that these articles are dominated by an insistence on the peaceful intentions of the Western democracies and by criticism of the Soviet foreign policy. Says that they illustrate the intention behind the publication of Nazi-Soviet Relations 1939-1941 by the U.S. Department of State and that they fail to answer Russian criticisms of this book. On the basis of Documents on British Foreign Policy and other sources, argues that the policy of the British government at the time of the negotiations was to sacrifice Soviet Russia and the nations of Eastern Europe in the interest of maintaining peace with Nazi Germany. This was a continuation of the appeasement policy. T. Saitō

2363. Morton, Louis (Chief, Pacific Section, Office of Chief of Military History, Washington). THE JAPANESE DECISION FOR WAR. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(12): 1325-1335. States that consideration for sources of oil and other raw materials led the Conference in the Imperial Presence on July 1941 to decide against an attack upon Russia and to reinforce the decision to dominate the southern area. Immediate preparations were made for the invasion of Indochina. Admiral Yamamoto threatened to resign if an attack on Pearl Harbor was not included in war plans, and in October this attack was adopted. By 29 November, negotiation between Japan and the United States having proved fruitless, the decision to launch the attack was made by Tojo. Criticizes the folly of a direct attack on the United States. H. M. Madden

2364. Schmitt, Bernadotte E. ITALIAN DIPLOMACY, 1939-1941. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(2): 59-168. Discusses the Italian government publication, I documenti diplomatici italiani, especially the two volumes covering the period May to September 1939 (Series 8, Vols. XII and XIII), as well as a number of works on Axis diplomacy by Mario Toscano. Italian mediation efforts in July 1939, Italian re-

lations with the smaller South European countries, and Mussolini's attempts to stave off the war during August 1939 are considered. The documents supplement the material on Russo-German negotiations during the Summer of 1939 which is contained in the U.S. State Department's Nazi-Soviet Relations. Italian efforts toward a rapprochement with Russia in the Summer and Fall of 1940 are discussed in the context of a very favorable review of Toscano's works. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

2365. Unsigned. PRZYCZYNKI I MATERIAŁY DO HISTORII KAMPANII 1939 R.: AKTY DYPLOMATYCZNE POLSKIE ODNOSZĄCE DO ROKOWAŃ BRYTYJSKO-FRANCUSKO-SOWIECKICH W OKRESIE PRZED WYBUHEM DRUGIEJ WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ [Contributions to and documents on the history of the September Campaign 1939; Polish diplomatic documents bearing on the British-French-Soviet negotiations in the period prior to the outbreak of the Second World War]. Bellona 1955 (1): 60-77. Publication of 49 Polish documents dealing with the situation created by the British-French-Soviet negotiations. The documents cover the period from 18 March 1939 to 23 August 1939. Attached is an index of the persons mentioned in the documents. J. Erickson

2366. Unsigned. PRZYCZYNKI I MATERIAŁY DO HISTORII KAMPANII WRZEŚNIOWEJ: JERZY ZDZIECHOWSKI: WIZJA GOSPODARCZA TOTALNEGO POGOTOWANIA [Contributions to and documents on the history of the September Campaign; Jerzy Zdziechowski: the economic phantom of total preparedness]. Bellona 1954 (4): 51-62. The publication of a document prepared in June 1939, by J. Zdziechowski, who analyzes the Polish position in face of war in 1939 in terms of stock-piling, strategical considerations and arrangements which affect the economic situation, mobilization of industry, creation of a labor force, foreign credit and the finances of all-out preparedness. The document was prepared in Warsaw, 7 June 1939.

J. Erickson

2367. Vashchenko, G. "VYZVOLENNYA" ZAKHIDN'OYI UKRAYINY BOL'SHEVYKAMY (OFITSIYNI DOKUMENTY I DIYS-NIST') [The "liberation" by the Bolsheviks of the Western Ukraine (documents and facts)]. Ukrayins'kyy Zbirnyk 1954 (1): 67-77. Cites seven documents, appeals, declarations and laws of the Soviet government dealing with the liberation of the Western Ukraine (1939) to show how the Soviet government has violated its promises. J. Erickson

2368. Weinberg, Gerhard L. (Univ. of Chicago). A PROPOSED COMPROMISE OVER DANZIG IN 1939? Journal of Central European Affairs 1955 14(4): 334-338. Based on information recently published in the Eighth Series of I documenti diplomatici italiani and other diplomatic sources. Examines the question of whether and under what conditions either Germany or Poland was willing to compromise on the status of Danzig. Although there is no evidence that any thought was given by the German government to plans for a possible compromise, there are signs that within the Polish government some thought was given to it between November 1938 and March 1939. Such proposals were never formally presented to the German government. In August 1939, Pietro Arone, Italian Ambassador to Poland, reported to Ciano that a Polish informant, Władysław Studnicki, had given him news of a partitioning plan. Its outline was almost identical with the one contemplated at the beginning of

1939. Whether or not the Germans were informed of the second plan is uncertain. The evidence is that the Germans had already decided on war and that nothing would deter them. C. F. Delzell

WORLD WAR II

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 2283

2369. Heilmann, Will. GEBT UNS ENDLICH DIE ME 262! [Let us finally have the Me 262!]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(6): 184-185. The woeful short-sightedness of the German Army Supreme Command and the German Air Force during World War II and Hitler's insistence on bombing Britain at all cost delayed the development and effective utilization of turbo, rocket, and jet fighter aircraft, particularly of the new Messerschmitt 262. Serial production of the Me 262 was pigeonholed until May 1943 when Allied air supremacy over the German skies was firmly established. R. Mueller

2370. Heilmann, Will. SIE STANDEN IHREN "MANN" [They did a man's job]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(6): 192. Extols the heroic exploits and adaptability of members of the German Air Force Women's Auxiliary during World War II. R. Mueller

2371. Juva, Einar W. KENRAALI RUDOLF WALDEN YLIPÄÄLLIKÖN JA HALLITUKSEN YHDYSMIEHENÄ TALVISODAN AIKANA [General Rudolf Walden as a liaison officer between the commander-in-chief and the government during the Winter War]. Historiallinen Aikakauskirja 1955 (1): 147-160. A preliminary estimate of General Walden's significant role during the Winter War (1939-40), based on his unpublished papers, which provide additional details but do not materially alter the story as revealed in already published accounts. J. I. Kolehmainen

2372. Kühn, Arthur. DIE ENDLOSE STRASSE. ANGLO-AMERIKANISCHE KRAFTFAHRZEUGLIEFERUNGEN FÜR DIE UdSSR [The endless road. Anglo-American deliveries of vehicles to the USSR]. Osteuropa 1955 5(3): 169-175. A table summarizes the total tonnage delivered to Russia via North and East Siberian, North Russian, Black Sea, and Persian Gulf ports. The article is primarily concerned with the delivery of trucks, jeeps, etc., to Russia via the Persian Gulf. The U.S. delivered 409,526 trucks between June 1941 and September 1945, a total equal to two years and seven months of Russian pre-war production. The article also discusses the Motor Transport Service and the problems it faced. The author relies on American sources which are listed in a bibliographical note. E. C. Helmreich

2373. Luraghi, Raimondo. LE MEMORIE DI KESSEL-RING [The Kesselring memoirs]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(3): 546-555. Discusses revelations from Kesselring's memoirs: the beginnings of strategic air warfare in Poland, the failures of strategic air warfare in Britain and Germany, the Rommel-Kesselring conflict over tactical vs. strategic plans, unfair criticism of General Ambrosio, Germany's betrayal of Italy before Italy's surrender, Kesselring's splendid delaying tactics, the importance of

Italian partisans, Kesselring's atrocity guilt, the weakness of generals who ignore politics in warfare.

L. M. Case

2374. Musenberg (Kapitän zur See). UNBEKANNTER PASSAGIER AUF U 180 [Unknown passenger aboard submarine 180]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(6): 181-182. Describes the transportation of two German-trained Indian fascists by a German submarine to a mid-sea rendezvous with a Japanese submarine in April 1943. R. Mueller

2375. Rohwer, Jürgen (Co-editor, Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau). BERICHT AUS DER FORSCHUNG. DIE AMTLICHE KRIEGSGESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG IN AUSTRALIEN [Research report on the writing of official war history in Australia]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(5): 238-239. Briefly analyzes the character and scope of the series, thus far published, of the Australian official history, Australia in the War of 1939-1945. H. M. Adams

2376. Sandrart, Fritz von. JAPAN-FAHRT IN DIE GEFANGENSCHAFT [Japan-bound into imprisonment]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(5): 139-140. A German submarine, which started for Japan in March 1945 to take German air defence specialists there, surrendered to the U.S. Navy. R. Sickinger

2377. Veale, F. J. P. (Brighton). WANN WAR DER ERSTE LUFTANGRIFF AUF NICHTKÄMPFENDE? [When was the first air-raid on non-combatants?] and "H.G." DIE BOMBEN AUF FREIBURG [The bombs on Freiburg]. Nation Europa 1955 5(6): 33-36. The first article asserts that systematic aerial destruction of non-combatant German civilians started with the British Air Force's unprovoked attack on Freiburg i/B. on 10 May 1940 and was decided on in principle by the British Air Ministry as early as 1936. The second article vituperates against German resistance and Allied circles for falsely accusing German military leadership of having staged this raid to arouse German enthusiasm for war. The Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich is also castigated for its failure to refute this accusation publicly. R. Mueller

MILITARY SCIENCE

See also: 2145, 2268, 2321

2378. Heilmann, Will. "FLIEGENDER WAL" TRUG 100 SOLDATEN [The "Flying Whale" carried 100 soldiers]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(8): 238-239. History of the development of, and technical details about the German aircrafts of the types BV 222 and BV 238. R. Sickinger

2379. Heisenberg, Werner. LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE EN ALLEMAGNE [Nuclear Research in Germany]. Documents 1955 10(4): 443-452. Discussion of the basic work in atomic physics done in Germany by Otto Hahn, as well as the developments in atomic research during World War II in Germany and the United States. Technical discussion of the principles and problems of atomic disintegration forms an integral part of the article. The article ends with a glance at Germany's present-day position with regard to atomic energy. J. L. B. Atkinson

2380. H. Sch. SELTENE DEUTSCHE PANZERFAHRZEUGE [Rare German tanks]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(7): 198-199. A description, with photos, of

light rare types of German tanks. R. Sickinger

2381. Jarzykowski, Ludwik. OPERACJE DESANTU POWIETRZNEGO [Airborne operations]. Bellona 1954 (1): 39-51. A short historical sketch, beginning with the first Soviet parachute operation (Kiev, 1936) and analyzing separately the airborne operations in Crete, Sicily, Normandy, Arnhem, at the Rhine crossing, and in the Burma theatre. Contains sketch maps and tables of the composition of airborne divisions. J. Erickson

2382. Jeffke, Günter Wolfgang. DIE REITEREI DES WELTKRIEGES [The cavalry of World War II]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(7): 206-207. Account of the organization, service, and armament of the German cavalry during World War II. R. Sickinger

2383. Kaiser, Hans K. (formerly Heeresanstalt - Leinemünde). VOM "WASSERFALL" ZUM "FEUERVOGEL" [From the "Waterfall" to the "Firebird"]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(6): 172-173. A summary of German pioneering efforts to develop rocket aircraft and projectiles and to attain supersonic speeds between 1923 and 1945. R. Mueller

2384. Kurzak, Karl Heinz (German Patent Office, Munich). GERMAN U-BOAT CONSTRUCTION. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(4): 375-389. Briefly reviews German submarine construction to 1939. From 1939 to 1943, construction was confined to the kind of submarine used in World War I, with technical improvements. Construction remained at relatively the same level from 1941 through 1943, but sinkings of submarines, development of anti-submarine warfare, and Allied shipbuilding seriously reduced the effectiveness of submarine warfare by 1943. This necessitated technical improvements in submarines, including the snorkel. Improved submarines were constructed in sections and assembled at various yards. A central commission at Blankenburg had complete authority over manpower, design, materials, and time-tables. Construction began in August 1943, and increased rapidly in 1944, despite the unfavorable military situation. H. M. Madden

2385. Popp, Friedrich. OVERLAND TRANSPORT OF GERMAN SHIPS DURING WORLD WAR II. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(1): 27-37. The chief overland routes for the transport of German ships during World War II were from the Elbe to the Danube, the Seine to the Rhone, and from the Po to Genoa. Submarines, motor boats, and mine sweepers were the chief objects. From the North and Baltic Seas, 428 ships and boats were transported to the Black Sea. The lessons in technique are outlined and the article is significantly illustrated with photographs. H. M. Madden

2386. Unsigned. FÜR STALINGRAD WAR ES ZU SPÄT [Too late for Stalingrad]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(7): 212-213. War-history of the German transport plane, the six-engined "Gigant." The Gigant was used for the transportation of wounded from the Eastern front and of paratroopers to Sicily. Article to be continued. R. Sickinger

2387. Unsigned. RAKETENSTART DER FÜNFMOTORIGEN HE 111Z [Rocket-launching of the five-engined He 111Z]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(5): 145-146. History and technical details of the twin-fuselage

He 111Z, used for towing gliders. Article to be continued. R. Sickinger

THEATRES OF OPERATION

Poland (1939)

2388. Glabisz, Kazimierz. PIERWSZA FAZA KAMPANII WRZEŚNIOWEJ [The first phase of the September Campaign]. Bellona 1955 (1): 21-30. Detailed study of the first phase of the invasion of Poland in September 1939, in the light of the study of this campaign which is being prepared by the Historical Commission of the Polish General Staff (London). J. Erickson

2389. Podhorski, Zygmunt. BITWA POD KOCKIEM GRUPY OPERACYJNEJ POLESIE OD 1-GO DO 5-GO PAŹDZIERNIKA 1939 R. [Battle near Kock of the operational group designation Polesia from 1-5 October 1939]. Bellona 1954 (4): 24-35. Detailed account of the military operation in the area of Kock, of the operational group Polesia. Orders of battle are given together with accounts of the movement of this group, as well as a day-to-day survey of its battle commitment (with maps). J. Erickson

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

2390. Glabisz, K. (General). NIEBEZPIECZNE DOKUMENTY [Dangerous documents]. Bellona 1955 (2): 55-59. Examines the case of Major Reinberger, who crashed in Belgium on 10 January 1940 carrying German staff plans. Considers the effects of this revelation on the Allies and the Germans. J. Erickson
See also: 2392

2391. Mordal, Jacques. LA TRAGÉDIE DE LA MEUSE [The tragedy of the Meuse]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(60): 60-69. The French, having concentrated most of their force in Flanders, were totally surprised when the Germans attacked in 1940 through the Ardennes, which was guarded by ill-prepared and ill-equipped reservists. This element of surprise explains the fall of France, which was almost as well-armed as Germany. L. Loubère

2392. Vanwelkenhuyzen, Jean (Historical Section, Belgian Army General Staff). DIE KRISE VOM JANUAR 1940 [The crisis of January 1940]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(2): 66-90. Analyzes and describes in detail the military, political and diplomatic developments of the crisis during the period 11-15 January 1940, involving the government and military leaders of Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Britain. This crisis arose when German secret documents of a plan to invade the Netherlands and Belgium fell into the hands of the Belgian High Command. H. M. Adams
See also: 2390

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

2393. Kowczowski, Gustav. MANEWR BITWY BOŁOŃSKIEJ [The operation of the Battle of Bologna]. Bellona 1955 (1): 38-50. A detailed account of operations in the Battle of Bologna (Italian Campaign, 1945). Covers the pre-battle situation, battle plans, dispositions and movements of the 5th and 8th Allied Armies. An order of battle is appended. J. Erickson

2394. Mordal, Jacques. 27 NOVEMBRE 1942: SABBORDAGE DE LA FLOTTE FRANÇAISE [27 November 1942:

scuttling of the French fleet]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(59): 711-718. The author limits himself to a description of the events leading to the scuttling of the fleet at Toulon, decided on when the Germans attempted to take over these ships. He refuses to judge the Frenchmen responsible for the fleet's not putting to sea and its destruction.

L. Loubère

Balkans (1941-1945)

2395. Hepp, Leo (Col., General Staff, retired). DIE 12. ARMEE IM BALKANFELDZUG 1941 [The 12th Army in the Balkan campaign of 1941]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(5): 199-216. Analyzes and describes the structure, movement, special problems, and difficulties of the German 12th Army in the Balkan campaign of 1941. Includes two situation maps and the following three appended documents:

- 1) Hitler's instructions on the occupation of Greece;
- 2) engineer estimation of bridging the frozen Danube;
- 3) Hitler's instructions on command relationships within occupied Balkan territory.

H. M. Adams

2396. Tippleskirch, Kurt von (General, retired). DER DEUTSCHE BALKANFELDZUG 1941 [The German Balkan campaign of 1941]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(2): 49-65. Analyzes and describes the historical and political developments prior to the Balkan campaign, the strategy of each of the participants (German, Greek-English, Yugoslavian), and the execution of the campaign against Yugoslavia and Greece; with situation maps.

H. M. Adams

2397. Višnjić, Petar (Yugoslavian Army). DESANT NA DRVAR [Descent upon Drvar]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1954 6: 103-141.

Based mostly on German and Yugoslavian World War II archives deposited in the Military Historical Institute in Belgrade. Describes the unsuccessful attempt made by Germans to destroy the Yugoslav Partisans Supreme Command and capture Marshal Tito at his secret headquarters in Drvar (Bosnia) in May 1944. Examines the plans of the German High Command, the preparations by local German commanders, the surprise attack by German parachutists and other units, Yugoslavian defense and battles, Tito's escape, and the evacuation of Yugoslavian wounded by Allied war planes. Discusses the significance of the German failure.

S. Gavrilović

Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)

2398. Busse, Theodor (General [of Infantry], retired). DIE LETZTE SCHLACHT DER 9. ARMEE [The last battle of the 9th Army]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(4): 145-168. Detailed exposition by the Commanding General of the German 9th Army, from memory and personal notes, of the German defensive strategy and tactics on the Oder and at Berlin and of the final battle in April 1945. See also: 2401

H. M. Adams

2399. Gackenholz, Hermann. ZUM ZUSAMMENBRUCH DER HEERESGRUPPE MITTE IM SOMMER 1944 [The collapse of the Army Command "Center" in Summer 1944]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(3): 316-333. An account by a member of the headquarters staff of the German Army Command "Center" of the collapse of the central section of the Eastern front. This was one of the severest defeats suffered by the German army in the Second World War and it greatly exceeded

the catastrophe of Stalingrad in its consequences. Hitler's orders prevented a timely withdrawal from the collapsed front, thus leading to the destruction of 18 divisions and the loss of 350,000 men.

W. E. Heydendorff

2400. Guderian, Heinz (General, retired). L'HIVER RUSSE CONTRE LA WEHRMACHT [The Russian winter against the Wehrmacht]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(59): 652-662. An extract from Guderian's memoirs, dealing with the German invasion of Russia in the winter of 1941. Guderian's opposition to continuing the offensive, given winter conditions and the absence of supplies, is strongly emphasized, as is the bravery of German soldiers. Hitler is blamed for his insistence that his armies attack under intolerable conditions.

L. Loubère

2401. Kegler (General, retired), and Frhr. von Dörnberg. DIE LETZTE SCHLACHT DER 9. ARMEE. EINE ENTGEGNUNG [The last battle of the 9th Army. A reply]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(7): 294-296. Two brief factual clarifications of erroneous statements made in the article of the above title by General Busse [See abstract 2398].

H. M. Adams

2402. O. H-B. MIT DEM "INFANTERIE-BOMBER" NACH CHOLM [By "infantry bomber" to Cholm]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(6): 176-177. Eyewitness account of a glider-borne reinforcement unit which was flown to Cholm in May 1942 to relieve the German defenders.

R. Mueller

2403. P. J. FLUCHT ÜBER 2000 KM [A 2,000 kilometer escape]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(6): 189. A member of the German Army Women's Auxiliary Corps relates the hardships suffered during her flight from Königsberg to Copenhagen during January - April 1945 in the face of the advancing Soviet Army.

R. Mueller

2404. Schönfelder, Erich. BRESLAU'S LETZTE TAGE [Breslau's last days]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(6): 174-175. Account of the German defense of Breslau from the initial Soviet Army assault on 1 April to the city's capitulation on 5 May 1945.

R. Mueller

Western Europe (1944-1945)

2405. Heilmann, Will. "BODENPLATTE" KOSTETE DAS RÜCKGRAT [(Operation) "Bodenplatte" broke the backbone]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(7): 211-212. Experiences of a fighter-pilot who records how senseless orders led to severe and useless losses of planes and men during the Battle of the Bulge (1944).

R. Sickinger

2406. Maigne, Jean (Captain, Service historique de l'Armée, Paris). LES FORCES FRANÇAISES ET LA JONCTION "OVERLORD-DRAGOON" [The French forces and the merger of "Overlord" and "Dragoon"]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(19): 17-33. Traces operations of the 2nd Armored Division of General Leclerc and of Army B of General de Lattre de Tassigny from their landings in Normandy and Provence respectively. By rapid exploitation of their initial successes, these forces outraced the schedules set for them and were the first units of the two invading Allied groups to join hands in the Côte-d'Or on 12 September 1944.

H. C. Deutsch

Pacific Theatre

2407. Shimada, Koichi. JAPANESE NAVAL AIR OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES INVASION. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(1): 1-17. The air attack on the Philippines in 1941 was divided between the Army and Navy operating from Formosa, with longer flights than ever before attempted by the Japanese. Both the successful results of the attack and the lack of opposition astonished the Japanese.

H. M. Madden

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

See also: 2299

2408. Reinicke, H. J. (Captain, German Navy). THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE CHANNEL DASH. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(6): 637-646. Narrates the planning and execution of the move of the charnhorst, Gneisenau, and Prinz Eugen from Brest to Wilhelmshaven through the English Channel, 11-13 February 1942. Illustrated with photographs.

H. M. Madden

2409. Smith, C. Alphonso. BATTLE OF THE CARIBBEAN. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(9): 76-982. A survey of German submarine attacks in the Caribbean, February-November 1942, which caused the loss of 263 ships with a gross tonnage of 362,278. Only four U-boats were destroyed.

H. M. Madden

2410. Smith, C. Alphonso. MARTINIQUE IN WORLD WAR II. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(2): 169-174. Concentration of shipping, naval vessels and gold bullion in Fort de France after the fall of France made Martinique of great importance to the Allies. The island was virtually blockaded by the United States. By the end of 1942, the potential value of the shipping had disappeared and American representatives were withdrawn. In 1943, the inhabitants overthrew Admiral Robert, the Vichy governor.

H. M. Madden

War-Time Europe

G E N E R A L

See also: 2276

2411. Catoire, M. LA DIRECTION DES SERVICES DE L'ARMISTICE À VICHY. II. PROBLÈMES POSÉS PAR L'OCCUPATION [The direction of armistice services at Vichy. I. Problems raised by the occupation]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(17): 5-36. Continuation of an article in the April 1954 issue, stressing organization and military problems. The mission of this office was to supervise the implementation of the two armistice agreements on the French side and guard against or seek reparation for infractions by the Germans and Italians. Major problems concerned the line of demarcation, repatriation of refugees, exactions of the occupation forces, and French civil administration in occupied areas. The verdict on the work accomplished is distinctly favorable.

H. C. Deutsch

2412. de Weerd, Hans (Dutch journalist). ERICH KOCH AND THE UKRAINE. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 1(1): 29-35. Detailed treatment of the career and the role played by Erich Koch, Reichskommissar of the Ukraine, together with an analysis of the mistakes in German occupation policy in the Ukraine

during World War II.

J. Erickson

2413. Ganne, Gilbert. DE GAULLE A-T-IL TOUT DIT? [Has De Gaulle told all?]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(60): 12-22 and (61): 140-148. Juxtaposition of the reactions experienced by famous Frenchmen whom De Gaulle criticized adversely in the first volume of his Mémoires de guerre. François Mauriac, General Weygand, Paul Reynaud, General Gamelin and the author of these articles, who defends Pétain, feel that De Gaulle has been unjust. Admiral Muselier allows a friend to defend him. René Cassin does not discuss the Mémoires but explains his activity in London in 1940. Rémy concludes with a brief statement on De Gaulle's intolerance which has contributed to divisions in France.

L. Loubère

2414. Heiber, Helmut. ZUR JUSTIZ IM DRITTEN REICH. DER FALL ELIÁŠ [Concerning justice in the Third Reich. The Eliáš case]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(3): 275-296. In September 1941 Reinhard Heydrich was sent to Prague to put into practice the ruthless subjugation of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia decided upon by Hitler. Dr. Otto Thierack, the President of the People's Court now had the opportunity of proving his suitability for the vacant post of Reich Minister of Justice. The trial conducted under his direction of the Czech Prime Minister Alois Eliáš on 1 October 1941 completely disregarded justice and juridical procedure. The death sentence expected of Thierack was pronounced after four hours. He became Minister in August 1942.

W. E. Heydendorff

2415. Hubatsch, Walther. DIE DEUTSCHE BERUFS-DIPLOMATIE IM KRIEGE [German professional diplomacy during the war]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(3): 170-180. Professional diplomats in Germany were much hampered in their activities by Nazi organizations. Yet, as long as they could carry out policies of their own, they were willing to exercise power with moderation. Hubatsch cites the specific case of Denmark during the German occupation. The regular German minister, von Renthe-Fink, tried his best to normalize relations with the Danish government and would not support subversive activities on the part of Danish Nazis. After his removal and the appointment of a special plenipotentiary, the situation deteriorated rapidly and all hopes of making German-Danish relations the showpiece of the "New Order" were abandoned.

F. G. Eyck

2416. Huyts, J. DE POSITIE VAN HET COMMUNISME IN EUROPA IN 1945 [The position of Communism in Europe in 1945]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(15): 509-543. Deals with the progress Communism made in most European countries during World War II and with Soviet foreign policy. Though Stalin never wholly gave up the idea of world revolution and is supposed to have said that this was going to be the final stage of the war, he did not feel strong enough to support revolutionary action openly outside the Russian sphere of direct influence. The development of various Communist movements in most European countries is discussed at some length.

H A Staff

2417. Jédlicka, Ludwig F. DIE WELT IM APRIL 1945 [The world in April 1945]. Österreichische Furche 1955 11(16): 1-2. A comprehensive summary of the political situation before the end of the war.

W. E. Heydendorff

2418. Jedlicka, Ludwig Franz. ÖSTERREICH 1944-1945 [Austria 1944-1945]. Österreichische Monatshefte 1955 11(4): 9-11. A sketch of Austrian political events between 20 July 1944 and 27 April 1945. R. Sickinger

2419. Klenk, G. Friedrich, S.J. EUROPAS EINSTURZ UND DIE WELTVERNUNFT [Europe's collapse and universal reason]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 156(8): 93-103. Adverse criticism of the book Weltgeschichte der Neuzeit 1750-1950 (Stuttgart, 1953), by Otto Westphal, who attempts a positive interpretation of Nazi Germany in the Second World War. According to Westphal, Germany was actually defending Europe against the domination of two non-European powers--Russia and the United States. W. R. Hitchcock
See also: 2245

2420. Lannes, Xavier. LES CONSÉQUENCES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES DE LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE EN EUROPE [Demographic consequences of the Second World War in Europe]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(19): 1-16. Summary review of the problem based mainly on publications of Frumkin, Kulischer and Schechtman. Contains an appendix by Marcelle Adler-Bresse on documentation published by the German Ministry for Expellees and Refugees. With few exceptions, notably Germany and Austria, population losses were less heavy than during World War I. H. C. Deutsch

2421. Lussu, Emilio. DIPLOMAZIA CLANDESTINA: 14 GIUGNO 1940 - 25 LUGLIO 1943 [Clandestine diplomacy: 14 June 1940 to 25 July 1943]. Ponte 1955 11(1): 13-30, (2): 168-181 and (3): 340-357. Based on recollections and some memoranda of the author, who was one of the Italian émigré leaders of the anti-Fascist Giustizia e Libertà movement. Traces the political activities and vicissitudes of several anti-Fascist émigré leaders between the surrender of France in June 1940 and the overthrow of Mussolini in July 1943. The abortive efforts of Carlo Sforza, Randolfo Pacciardi, and others in the Western Hemisphere to organize a volunteer Italian military legion are noted. Most attention is given to Lussu's contacts with officials in the British War and Foreign Offices after 1941 regarding the feasibility of promoting an anti-Fascist uprising and guerrilla movement in Sardinia, where Lussu had formerly been a prominent politician. The proposal was finally rejected, partly because of Lussu's refusal to become a British agent and partly because of British skepticism of the practical possibilities of the scheme. Lussu's conversations in London and elsewhere with émigré leaders from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, and France are also recounted. C. F. Delzell

2422. Maetzel, Ernst-Otto (Stuttgart). GRUNDZÜGE DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN PRESSKONTROLLE IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGE [Basic features of Swiss press control during World War II]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(2): 177-183. Press control in war-time Switzerland was partly motivated by press difficulties with Germany during the 'thirties and was intended to forestall complications arising from press utterances which might jeopardize Swiss neutrality. The absence of specific regulations and pre-censorship throughout the war was deliberate. It enhanced the co-operation of the press with the government, its alertness to national and public sensitivities, and it safeguarded to a high degree

the freedom of the Swiss press. R. Mueller

2423. Pragier, Adam. NIE BYŁO KŁOPOTU Z POLAKAMI [There were no difficulties with the Poles]. Wiadomości 1955 10(21): 2. On Polish-Soviet relations during the war. Criticizes Prime Minister General Sikorski for the memorandum he sent to the British government on 19 June 1940. The memorandum was not discussed beforehand with either the Polish government or the Polish President, and was later withdrawn under government pressure. However, it disclosed to the English the lack of a strong unified policy in the Polish government. General Sikorski is severely criticized for his handling of the Polish-Russian Pact of 30 July 1941. A. F. Dygnas

2424. Pragier, Adam. W DZIESIĘCIOLECIE [On the 10th anniversary]. Wiadomości 1955 10(9): 3. A prominent socialist and former minister in the Polish government-in-exile in London analyzes wartime Polish-Soviet relations. Prime Minister Miłkołajczyk is severely criticized. Quotes from the diplomatic correspondence, mostly 1944.

A. F. Dygnas

2425. Prokop, Myroslav. UKRAINE IN GERMANY'S WORLD WAR II PLANS. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(2): 134-145. Analysis of the groups in Germany who were opposed to the catastrophic occupation policy of the Nazis towards the Ukraine. Discusses the treatment of General Vlassov, the attitude of Rosenberg, and most important, the changes in Hitler's opinion. Draws on evidence from the Nuremberg trial record. J. Erickson

2426. Švābe, Arveds (Stockholm). LATVIJAS OKUPĀCIJA [Occupation of Latvia]. Ceļā Zīmes 1955 25: 229-231. Reviews the Special Report No. 12 of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, House of Representatives, U.S. Eighty-Third Congress, which deals with the Communist take-over and occupation of Latvia; notes some errors and several overlooked facts. E. Andersons

2427. "R." KĀDS VĀRDS PAR LATVIJAS VALSTS "INKORPORĀCIJU" PSRS [A word about the "incorporation" of Latvia into the USSR]. Latvijas Brīvībai 1954 1(5): 11-17. The author proves with legal arguments that the "incorporation" of Latvia into the USSR, which according to the Soviets was carried out in accordance with the "will of the people," has no legal basis and is a fraud. E. Andersons

2428. Unsigned. HOW THE COMMUNISTS SEIZED SLOVAKIA. Slovakia 1955 5(1): 2-100. Contains excerpts from the testimony of twelve Slovaks before the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, House of Representatives, U.S. Eighty-Third Congress, 1954. The brief introduction to the eyewitness accounts places the responsibility for the fall of Slovakia to the Communists on the pro-Soviet policy of Dr. Beneš and the Czech Socialists. A short historical sketch of Slovak history prefaces excerpts from the testimonies. J. Erickson

2429. Unsigned. KERSTENA KOMITEJA TRAPA MASKAVAI VAJA VIETA [The Kersten Committee hits Moscow in a weak spot]. Latvijas Brīvībai 1954 1(5): 18-27. An account of the debate in the U.S. House of Representatives on 4 March 1954, on the House Baltic Committee report. The committee, headed by Charles

Kersten, was appointed to investigate Communist aggression and the forced incorporation of the Baltic States into the USSR. E. Andersons

R E S I S T A N C E

See also: 2265, 2269

2430. Böhm, Franz (Member, West German Bundestag). WIDERSTANDSBEWEGUNG ODER REVOLUTION? [Resistance movement or revolution?]. Monat 1955 7(81): 220-28. Reviewing Gerhard Ritter's book Carl Goerdeler und die deutsche Widerstandsbewegung [Carl Goerdeler and the German Resistance Movement] (Stuttgart, 1954), Böhm deplores the failure of Ritter--along with that of German historiography--to identify the participants of the 20th July rising as genuine revolutionaries. He ascribes this failure to the traditional inability of German thinking to accept the doctrine of conservative revolution. This caused the uprising to fail and deprived its participants of the gratitude of posterity. R. Mueller

2431. Boveri, Margret. GOERDELER UND DER DEUTSCHE WIDERSTAND [Goerdeler and German resistance]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(2): 73-85. This article is, in part, a review of Gerhard Ritter's book on Goerdeler and the German resistance movement. The author praises the book in general but takes up issue with Ritter on several points. She holds that Goerdeler was not the most important planner and leader of resistance and also contends that labor unions may have wished to place accent on resistance outside the Goerdeler group. The author then traces Goerdeler's career and work, stressing his limited knowledge of foreign affairs and his miscalculations on the international scene. She praises him for his strength of character and dedication but points out that Goerdeler was essentially an arch-conservative and nationalist who joined the plot against the Führer mainly for these reasons. F. G. Eyck

2432. Donath, Andreas. KURT GERSTEIN. Frankfurter Hefte 1955 10(8): 568-572. Gerstein became an eyewitness of the inhumane treatment of Jews while under arrest in a concentration camp for having distributed anti-Hitler propaganda leaflets. He later became an SS officer and used his influential position to prevent the perpetration of atrocities, which revolted his Christian principles. H A Staff

2433. Freund, Michael. DAS DUELL IM DSCHUNGEL [The duel in the jungle]. Gegenwart 1955 10(14): 27-430.

Another rebuttal in the debate over Goerdeler's role in the conspiracy of 20 July 1944 which was touched off by the recent book by Gerhard Ritter. The author defends his interpretation against his critics, criticizing the bureaucratic perfection of Goerdeler's plans in the chaos of German conditions and refutes the suggested parallels with the English revolution of 1688. [The author's original article appeared in Gegenwart 10(4)]. W. R. Hitchcock

2434. Hammerstein, Kunrat, Freiherr von. OFFIZIERE UM GOERDELER [The officers around Goerdeler]. Frankfurter Hefte 1955 10(8): 558-567. Personal reminiscences of contacts with Goerdeler and officers connected with the 20 July 1944 coup, and of some previous attempts at assassinating Hitler. H A Staff

2435. Iranek-Osmecki, Kazimierz. MALA WOJNA W NOWOCZESNEJ WOJNIE [Guerrilla warfare in modern war]. Bellona 1955 (2): 10-24. Discussion of the principles and practice of "guerrilla warfare" with examples taken from engagements in World War II, as well as the development of Communist ideas on this subject. Cites recent German and English writings concerning partisan warfare. J. Erickson

2436. Kozarynowa, Zofia. O WŁOSKIM ŻOŁNIERZU-TULACZU [On an Italian soldier-wanderer]. Wiadomości 1955 10(19): 1 and (20): 3. Recollections of the German occupation of Poland during the last war: stories of unidentified Italian officers and soldiers who lived on friendly terms with Poles and even collaborated with the Polish underground. A. F. Dygnas

2437. Pechel, Rudolf (editor, Deutsche Rundschau). HANNA SOLF ZUM GEDÄCHTNIS [In memory of Hanna Solf]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(4): 354-356. Abridged biographical extract from author's book, Deutscher Widerstand [German resistance], describing the underground activity of Hanna Solf in opposition to the Nazi regime. L. Hertzman

2438. Schmitthenner, Walter. EUROPÄISCHER WIDERSTAND [European resistance]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(3): 185-189. A bibliographical article. Special attention is paid to a recent publication: Piero Malvezzi e Giovanni Pirelli: Lettere di condannati a morte della Resistenza europea [Letters of members of the European resistance who were condemned to death] (Torino, 1954). This is the first work on this subject dealing with Europe as a whole. Gerhard Ritter, Carl Goerdeler und die deutsche Widerstandsbewegung [Carl Goerdeler and the German resistance] (Stuttgart, 1954) ventures the first critique of the movement, though he is principally a protagonist. W. E. Heydendorff

2439. Tattenbach, Franz von, S.J. DAS ENTSCHEIDENDE GESPRÄCH [The decisive conversation]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 155(5): 321-329. Commemorates the tenth anniversary of the death of P. Alfred Delp, S.J., for his suspected activity in the plot against Hitler of July 1944. Delp was more concerned with the future reconstruction of German society in the light of his own religious development than with the overthrow of National Socialism. W. R. Hitchcock

DEPORTATION AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS

2440. Klesment, Johannes (New York). FORCED LABOR IN OCCUPIED ESTONIA. Baltic Review 1955 4: 25-28. Survey of the forced labor conditions and the mass deportations of Estonians by the Soviet government since the absorption of Estonia by USSR. The entire Estonian population is more or less held in a position of forced labor but those who are sent to forced labor camps have been subjected to even more inhuman conditions. E. Andersons

2441. Maury, Louis (former deputy). APERÇUS SUR LA PSYCHOLOGIE ET LE COMPORTEMENT DES RESSORTISSANTS DES DIVERSES NATIONALITÉS DE DÉPORTÉS AU CAMP DE CONCENTRATION DE NEUENGAMME [Psychology and comportment of the various nationalities among the inmates of the concentration camp of Neuengamme]. Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1955 5(17): 47-57. Reactions of the different national groups

to their concentration camp environment varied considerably. There were marked contrasts between the Slavs, especially the Russians, and the "Westerners." The Latins, including the Rumanians, showed many similarities. H. C. Deutsch

2442. Šilde, Adolfs (Stuttgart). KUR BOLŠEVIKI IZSŪTĪJUŠI LATVIEŠUS [What destinations did the Bolsheviks choose for deported Latvians?]. Latvijas Brīvībai 1955 1(7): 46-51. A report on the destinations of Latvians deported by Soviet authorities, their chances for exchange of mail and a description of the forced labor camps in which Latvians were placed. Those Latvians who were not assigned to special camps were placed together with other nationalities and even with criminals. Large numbers of Latvian political deportees can be found in Ust-Vim, Vorkuta, Marinsk, Omsk, Krasnojarsk, Taisen, Spask, Karaganda, and Tas-Jenisej. E. Andersons

2443. Skarżyński, Kazimierz. KATYŃ I POLSKI CZERWONY KRZYŻ [Katyn and the Polish Red Cross]. Kultura 1955 9(5): 127-144. The secretary-general of the Polish Red Cross (PRC) in German-occupied Warsaw was a visitor in the Katyn forest, and later, from a distance, supervisor of the PRC exhumation team in Katyn and the PRC laboratory in Cracow, which investigated the papers found on the Katyn victims. There is considerable evidence that the crime was committed by the Russians, but it would also seem that the German authorities had knowledge of the facts. The Germans had previously ordered the preparation of the camps for the Polish officers who were to be released from the Russian camps, and later abandoned them. A. F. Dygnas

2444. Vaitiekūnas, Vytautas (New York). THE LABOR SYSTEM IN OCCUPIED LITHUANIA. Baltic Review 1955 4: 18-24. The author discusses Soviet labor legislation, labor practices and present labor relations in occupied Lithuania, describes life in Soviet forced labor camps and states that the difference between the Nazi system of forced labor camps and that of the Soviet Union is that the Nazi aim was the immediate destruction of the captive anti-Nazi element while the Soviet government exploits human beings by slow torture methods before their eventual physical extermination.

E. Andersons

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

2445. Altmeyer, Klaus (Saarbrücken). DIE DOKUMENTE VOM 5. JUNI 1945 UND DIE POLITISCHE EINHEIT DEUTSCHLANDS [The documents of 5 June 1945 and the political unity of Germany]. Europa Archiv 1955 10(5): 7365-7379. The most important documents drawn up by the European Advisory Commission were: 1) the surrender terms for Germany, 25 July 1944; 2) the agreement on German zones of occupation, 12 September 1944; 3) the control agreement, 14 November 1944--a German translation is appended to the article. They reveal the Allies' firm intention to follow a unified policy in their control of Germany, and they were drawn up on the assumption that a central German civil authority would be created. As

a concession to France this was never established. As no such authority existed to sign the surrender terms, the four allied commanders-in-chief, who possessed only military and no political power, signed an altered version, the Berlin Declaration of 5 June 1945. H A Staff

2446. Chase, John L. (Univ. of North Carolina). UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER RECONSIDERED. Political Science Quarterly 1955 70(2): 258-279. Reappraisal of unpublished primary and secondary material on the origin and context of the unconditional surrender policy, leading to a favorable evaluation. Roosevelt deliberately planned this policy and it is erroneous to associate it with the ideas of the Morgenthau Plan. Roosevelt's example was Lee's surrender to Grant and Grant's subsequent fairness. Unconditional surrender served to reassure Russia about the delay of a second front in Europe, as well as to maintain the unity of the Allied powers and of the American people in the war effort by obviating a discussion of post-war policies. G. Stourzh

2447. Herrschaft, H. ZUR DOKUMENTATION VON JALTA [Documentation for the Yalta Conference]. Militär-politisches Forum 1955 4(5): 21-31. Based on the U.S. publication of the Yalta documents, this article places responsibility for the outbreak of war upon Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin, emphasizes the punitive attitude toward Germany at Yalta, and conjectures that the publication was aimed at the deferral of the re-unification of Germany.

F. B. M. Hollyday

2448. Hudson, G. F. (St. Antony's College, Oxford). YALTA. Twentieth Century 1955 157(939): 393-404. Poland was needlessly abandoned at Yalta. Roosevelt's Big Three complex ignored the sovereignty of small nations. Churchill considered a quarrel with Russia impossible while Germany remained undefeated. Yet Stalin could not have risked war with the Anglo-Americans or forced a legitimization of his puppet state designs. Thus the West negotiated from mere weakness of will and in effect it clearly announced to the anti-Communists of Eastern Europe its lack of support. For this betrayal no advantage accrued to the Anglo-Americans whose policies were, judged by standards of decency, shameful and, judged by standards of Realpolitik, "ill-calculated, gullible and inept."

R. E. Planck

2449. Lippmann, Walter. DIE JALTA-DOKUMENTE [The Yalta documents]. Monat 1955 7(80): 181-183. A contribution to the discussion of Yalta and of the timeliness of the publication of the Yalta documents. W. E. Heyendorff

2450. Manning, Clarence A. (Columbia Univ.). THE YALTA CONFERENCE. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(2): 145-153. A discussion of the Yalta Conference (1945) in the light of the recently published American minutes. After dealing with the positions adopted by Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt, the author concludes that the latter did not realize how ruthless Soviet imperialism was. The publication justifies the insurgent activities of the Ukrainians who fought both Nazis and Communists. J. Erickson

JOURNAL NEWS

Information on New or Defunct Historical and Related Journals,
on Microfilm Projects and New Bibliographical Publications of Significance.

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WORLD HISTORY PUBLISHED IN THE USSR

The Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Moscow, has sponsored the compilation of a ten-volume Vsemirnaia Istoriia [World History], due for completion this year. The work has been undertaken by a group of scholars from the various institutes of the Academy of Sciences--the Institutes of History, Oriental Studies, Slavic Studies, and the History of Material Culture. The history is to be a popular, yet scholarly publication portraying the process of historical growth, and demonstrating the decisive role of the masses in history. [Voprosy Istorii 1954 (5): 175-178]

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GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE DOCUMENTS, 1867-1920

The General Library of the University of California, Berkeley, is microfilming sections of the German Foreign Ministry Archives pertaining to the years 1867-1920, which are at present located at Haddon Hall near Bletchley, Bucks., England. Materials filmed concern German relations with Great Britain, USA, Russia, Austria, Italy and China, and German domestic affairs. Many documents not included in Die Grosse Politik are being reproduced. The Bancroft Library, research center of Western history and literature in the General Library at Berkeley, is participating in this program by filming documents on German relations with Mexico and Central America. Copies of microfilm and further information may be obtained from the Library Photographic Service, University of California, Berkeley 4, California. [American Historical Review 1955 60(4): 1026]

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BELGIAN HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Documentary material pertaining to the history of Belgium is at present being microfilmed by the Commission Interuniversitaire du Microfilm, which was established in Belgium in 1949 by the Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (FNRS). Some 300,000 photographs have been taken of the registers of the Comptes de la Recette Générale des Finances located at the French Departmental Archives at Lille and Dijon. More than half of 600,000 documents kept in various Austrian archives pertaining to Belgian history from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century have been microfilmed. Copies of the microfilms are deposited at the four Belgian universities. A fifth film is divided between the Archives Générales du Royaume in Brussels (archival material) and the Royal Library (philological documents). [UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries 1955 9(8/9): 173-174]

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DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS ON LATIN AMERICAN TOPICS

The Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 Vol. 35 No. 2 contains a list (pp. 221-270) of doctoral dissertations on Latin American topics accepted by U.S. universities during 1954. This is the first appearance of what is expected to be an annual feature of this periodical. Abstracts of most dissertations are presented and many topics marginal to Latin America are included.

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LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESSES: 77-YEAR INDEX

On the occasion of the 31st Congreso Internacional de Americanistas, held in August 1954 at São Paulo, Brazil, a comprehensive index was issued of all works published by the Congresses between 1875 and 1952, together with a historical essay on the development of the Congresses and a summary of their activities and transactions during these 77 years (Juan Comas, ed., Los Congresos Internacionales de Americanistas. Síntesis Histórica e Índice Bibliográfico General, 1875-1952. Mexico D.F.: Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, 1954. 224 pp.). The bibliographical index, giving authors' names and titles, is divided into the following sections: general; early history; paleontology and geology; geography, human geography and cartography; archeology; ethnology; linguistics; physical anthropology; history; cultural anthropology; and miscellaneous.

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The Ukrainian Quarterly, a journal published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 302 West 13th Street, New York 14, N.Y. recently issued a ten-year table of contents of volumes I (1944) - X(1954).

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Newly published:

The following journal replaces the World Affairs Interpreter:

World Affairs Quarterly. Published by the School of International Relations, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles 7, California. Editor: Richard W. Van Alstyne. Publication is announced to begin October 1955 (Vol. 1, No. 1). Contents: Each number is to contain articles drawn from the three disciplines of history, government and economics; covers all regions of the world, contemporary and recent history; book reviews and review articles.

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NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

P A S T E V E N T S

TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES
Rome, 4 - 11 September 1955

Two of the six sections of the Congress organized by the International Committee of Historical Sciences were devoted to modern and recent history. The papers listed below were discussed at these meetings. The reports indicated by (R) below were published in full by the Committee (Secretariat, 270 blvd. Raspail, Paris XIVe) in *Relazioni* (Firenze: G. C. Sansoni, 1955). The other papers were summarized in volume VII of that publication.

Modern History

R. MOUSNIER & F. HARTUNG, Quelques problèmes concernant la monarchie absolue (R). M. ANTOINE, Le Conseil du Roi sous le règne de Louis XV. L. BULFERETTI, L'elemento mercantilistico nell'assolutismo empirico sabaudo. D. GÓMEZ MOLLEDA, La política de neutralidad del Absolutismo español. H. L. MIKOLETZKY, Der Haushalt des kaiserlichen Hofes in Wien (mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des 18. Jahrhunderts). H. JEDIN, Zur Entwicklung des Kirchenbegriffs im 16. Jahrhundert (R). E. J. LÉONARD, La notion et le fait de l'église dans la réforme protestante (R). J. ORCIBAL, L'idée d'église chez les catholiques du XVIIIème siècle (R). E. G. RUPP, Luther and the doctrine of the Church. O. HALECKI, The Idea of the Church in Eastern Europe after the Council of Trent. Z. IVINSKIS, Die Rolle der Jesuiten im Dienst der Gegenreformation in Litauen. J. MEUVRET, L'agriculture en Europe aux XVIIème et XVIIIème siècles (R). B. H. SLICHER VAN BATH, Agriculture in the Low Countries (R). W. G. HOSKINS, English Agriculture in the 17th and 18th centuries (R). L. DAL PANE, Orientamenti e problemi della storia dell'agricoltura italiana del Seicento e Settecento. PIERRE GOUBERT, Les techniques agricoles dans les pays picards aux XVIIème et XVIIIème siècles. A. J. BOURDE, Duhamel du Monceau et l'agronomie en France au XVIIIème siècle. V. L. TAPIÉ, La question paysanne en Russie aux XVIIème et XVIIIème siècles. B. DJURDJEV, Die Kanun-names der Osmanen und ihre Bedeutung für die Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Balkanländer. F. BRAUDEL & F. C. SPOONER, Les métaux monétaires et l'économie du XVIème siècle (R). R. PORTAL, Le développement d'une industrie moderne en Russie au XVIIIème siècle (R). T. S. ASHTON, Le développement de l'industrie et du commerce anglais au XVIIIème siècle (R). P. LEUILLIOT, Les industries textiles.-Problèmes généraux et orientation des recherches (R). J. VIDALENC, La métallurgie et les industries secondaires en Europe Occidentale et Centrale au XVIIIème siècle (R). J. TADIĆ, La part de Raguse au commerce méditerranéen du XVIème siècle. E. GIRALT & J. NADAL, Immigración francesa y problemas monetarios en la Cataluña de los siglos XVI y XVII. J. A. VAN HOUTTE, Il mercato d'Anversa nel Seicento e Settecento. A. ATTMAN, The East-Euro-

pean market in the policy of the 16th and 17th centuries (1500-1650). E. LABROUSSE, Voies nouvelles vers une histoire de la bourgeoisie occidentale au XVIIIème et au XIXème siècle (1700-1850) (R). A. COBBAN, The problem of terminology in 18th century social and economic history. G. FALCO, La coscienza civile, sociale ed economica del Settecento italiano. P. VILAR, La formation de la bourgeoisie catalane au XVIIIème siècle. J. VICENS VIVES, La mentalidad de la burguesía catalana en la primera mitad del siglo XIX. S. CARLSSON, Die Entstehung der modernen schwedischen Mittelklasse. P. LÉON, Recherches sur la bourgeoisie de province au XVIIIème siècle. D. CANTIMORI & E. F. JACOB, La periodizzazione dell'età del Rinascimento nella storia d'Italia e in quella d'Europa (R). E. H. GOMBRICH, Renaissance and golden age. D. HAY, "Europe" and "Christendom": a problem in Renaissance terminology. F. SCHNEIDER, Der internationale Stand der Danteforschung. E. DENISSOFF, Un élève des humanistes italiens à Moscou: Maxime le Grec.

Contemporary History

J. GODECHOT & R. R. PALMER, Le problème de l'Atlantique du XVIIIème au XXème siècle (R). E. FUETER, Jr., Die atlantische Seeherrschaft zu Ende des 17. und zu Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der überseeischen Stützpunkte. F. RIVET, Une entreprise lyonnaise de navigation transatlantique (1850-1858). G. S. GRAHAM, Empire of the sailing ship. G. BOURGIN, D. DEMARCO and J. MAÏTRON, Les problèmes sociaux au XIXème siècle (R). T. SCHIEDER, Der Liberalismus und die Strukturwandlungen der modernen Gesellschaft vom 19. zum 20. Jahrhundert (R). E. GRUNER BURCKHARDT, Der Einfluss der werdenden Wirtschaftsverbände auf das Staats- und Rechtsgefüge der liberalen Schweiz. W. CONZE, Zur Entstehung des Proletariats in der sozialen Bewegung Deutschlands im 19. Jahrhundert. I. J. BRUGMANS, Social problems in the Netherlands during the 19th century. T. LINDBOM, Swedish social development during the 19th century. E. BULL, Autobiographies of industrial workers: sources of Norwegian social history. C. M. RAMA, Los movimientos sociales de América Latina en el siglo XIX. M. TOSCANO, Origini e vicende diplomatiche della seconda guerra mondiale (R). BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT, July 1914: unfinished business. J. R. M. BUTLER, The higher direction of war in Britain in the two World Wars. A. E. COHEN, Problems of editing documents on the history of World War II. J. P. NICHOLS, International financial relations as a factor in contemporary diplomacy. C. TERLINDEN, Le statut de droit international des provinces belges sous l'ancien régime. G. NÖRREGÅRD, The Peace of Kiel 1814--an instance of mediation. H. KOHN, France between Britain and Germany, 1815-

348. R. PIPES, Russian absolutism. Its nineteenth century apologists. F. ZWITTER, Le problème de la Renaissance nationale chez les Slaves du Sud en Autriche: légitimisme et principe des nationalités. F. LESLIE, The Polish Question, 1832-1864. J. BORSCHAK, Le mouvement ukrainien en Russie (1860-1876). H. S. HUGHES, The decade of the 1890's in European thought. V. M. KHVOSTOV, L'alliance franco-russe et sa portée historique. J. K. FAIRBANK, The influence of modern Western science and technology on Japan and China (R). F. GABRIELI, La storia moderna dei popoli arabi (R). M. EMERIT, Le problème de la conversion des Musulmans en Algérie sous le Second Empire. J. CHESNEAUX, Aspects économiques et politiques de la crise de l'industrie cotonnière chinoise au lendemain de la Grande Guerre. S. B. LOUGH, Prolegomena to a study of the diffusion of industry since the end of the 18th century. R. AUERT, J. B. DUROSELLE and A. JEMOLO, Le libéralisme religieux au XIXème siècle (R). S. VAN DER WOUDE, The religious liberalism in the 19th century. Its influence in the Netherlands. L. MÜLLER, Der Einfluss des liberalen Protestantismus auf die russische Aientheologie des 19. Jahrhunderts. J. S. CURTISS, Liberalism in the Russian Church in the early years of the 20th century. F. ENGEL-JANOSI, La minorité au Concile du Vatican, 1869-70. K. SCHIB, Augustineller und der liberale Katholizismus in der Schweiz.

Methodology and Auxiliary Sciences

The following papers presented in the two sections on methodology and auxiliary sciences are likely to be of interest to students of modern history: H. M. CAM, A. MARONGIU and G. STÖKL, Recent work and present views on the origins and development of representative assemblies (R). O. LATTIMORE, The frontier in history (R). F. VALSECCHI, L'evoluzione del concetto di frontiera naturale e il principio di nazionalità. M. KOS, Relations entre la colonisation et la formation des frontières nationales et ethniques. K. HANCOCK, The frontier: an American hypothesis in British Imperial history. J. JASNOWSKI, Problems of the frontier with the steppes north of the Black Sea (16th-17th centuries). J. HANDLIN, The central themes of American history (R). J. H. FRANKLIN, Sectionalism and the American historian. M. SILBERSCHMIDT, Merkmale der industriellen Entwicklung Amerikas. J. M. OTS CAPDEQUÍ, Sobre la estructuración jurídico institucional de las Indias Occidentales (R). A. P. WHITAKER, The intellectual history of 18th-century Spanish America (R). R. A. HUMPHREYS, The historiography of the Spanish American revolutions (R). S. ARNOLDSSON, Los momentos históricos de America según la historiografía hispanoamericana del período colonial. J. KONETZKE, Probleme und Forschungsstand der Sozialgeschichte Hispanoamerikas während der Kolonialzeit. H. PARRY, The administrative service in the Spanish Indies in the 17th century. E. SERRA LAFOLS, Las Islas Canarias. Estado del conocimiento histórico de la primera colonia española. J. A. AWGOOD, California, Texas and New Mexico: a disputed frontier area between European and American powers, 1810-1850. F. COLLOTTI, Lo storicismo contemporaneo (R). A. M. PANKRATOVA, Le problème de l'historisme et la période contemporaine. E. VACHER, Barthold Georg Niebuhr und die Schweiz. C. MEYER, Drang-nach-Osten, 1860-1914: Myth or mission? E. ANDICS, Entwicklung und Hauptprobleme der ungarischen Geschichtsschreibung im vergangenen Jahrzehnt. A. SIDOROV, Hauptprobleme und einige

Entwicklungsergebnisse der sowjetischen Geschichtswissenschaft (R). E. KOSMINSKY, The basic problems of West-European feudalism in Soviet historical research. B. LEŚNODORSKI, Les sciences historiques en Pologne au cours des années 1945-1955 (R). K. TYMIENIECKI & A. GIEYSZTOR, Les origines de la société et de l'état polonais. S. KIENIEWICZ, La question agraire et la lutte pour la libération nationale en Pologne et en Italie à l'époque du "Printemps des Peuples." G. BATTELLI, Le ricerche storiche nell'Archivio Vaticano (R). L. JUST, Probleme der Nuntiaturenforschung. T. C. COCHRAN, History and the social sciences (R). J. K. St. JOSEPH, Air photography for archaeological and historical research. C. HIGOUNET, La méthode cartographique en histoire. R. J. FORBES, Science and technology as aspects of the history of civilization. P. SARDELLA, Structure, force et faiblesse de la famille dans l'Italie du XVème et du XVIème siècle. F. BLASER, Eine Bibliographie der Schweizer Presse.

The following papers were delivered at the concluding plenary session, at which Professor A. Ferrabino presided: A. MOMIGLIANO, Sullo stato presente degli studi di storia antica (R). F. VERCAUTEREN, Rapport général sur les travaux d'histoire du Moyen Age de 1945 à 1954 (R). G. RITTER, Leistungen, Probleme und Aufgaben der internationalen Geschichtsschreibung zur neueren Geschichte (16.-18. Jahrhundert) (R). P. RENOUVIN, L'orientation actuelle des travaux d'histoire contemporaine (R). E. H. BOEHM, The bibliographical problem in Modern History and the role of Historical Abstracts (A report reprinted in the Committee's forthcoming Bulletin d'Information).

Elections. The newly elected board consists of the following historians: President, Federico Chabod (replacing R. Fawtier); Vice Presidents, Nils Ahnlund and Sir Charles K. Webster; Secretary-General, Michel François; Treasurer, Louis Junod. The newly elected associate members of the board are: Isaak J. Bruggmans, Donald C. McKay, A.M. Pankratova, Gerhard Ritter, Heinrich Felix Schmid.

The next International Congress will be held in Stockholm in 1960.

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EIGHTH NETHERLANDS HISTORICAL CONGRESS The Hague, 23 May 1953

The Dutch Historical Congress was sponsored by the Nederlands Comité voor Geschiedkundige Wetenschappen, whose chairman, Prof. I. J. Brugmans, opened the meeting. The Congress was made up of panel sessions comprising the fields of cultural history and ancient, medieval, modern and recent history; economic and social history; colonial history; history of warfare; and church history. The following papers were delivered pertaining to the modern and recent periods: K. KUYPERS, Een kritische beschouwing over cultuurdeterminisme [A critical view of cultural determinism]. A. J. VAN DER LEEUW, De opheffing van de deviezen-grens tussen Nederland en Duitsland aan de hand der beschikbare Duitse documenten, 1940-41 [The lifting of monetary boundaries between Holland and Germany, based on official German documents, 1940-41]. F. GOSESSES, Belgische diplomatieke documenten 1890-1914: propagandistische en wetenscha-

WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from page 231]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Title [Translation]. | (6) Editor or editorial board. |
| (2) Sub-title [Translation]. | (7) Date first published. |
| (3) Frequency of publication. | (8) Description of contents. |
| (4) Volume number of a recent issue
(usually the most recent available). | (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other
than that of publication, indexes,
and other relevant information). |
| (5) Publisher or sponsoring institution. | |

Explanation of Symbols:

H - predominantly historical in contents

P - peripheral, predominantly non-historical

Eastern Europe

[Continued]

B U L G A R I A

1. Godishnik na Filosofsko-istoricheskii fakultet [Annals of the Faculty of Philosophy and History]. Annual (1952: Vol. 47). Pub. by Sofia University. Editor: Dimitur Angelov. First pub. in 1905. Contents: Articles on ancient and medieval history, primarily of Bulgaria and adjacent areas. Summaries in French, German and Russian.
2. Istoricheski pregled [Historical Review]. Bimonthly (1955: Vol. 11). Pub. by Institut za bulgarska istoriia, Bulgarska akademiia na naukite [Institute for Bulgarian History, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences], Sofia. Editor: Zhak Natan, Ulitsa Marin Drinov 21, Sofia 4. First pub. in 1945. Contents: Articles on the history of Bulgaria, all periods; book reviews, news and notes. Annual author index.
3. Izvestiia na Instituta za bulgarska istoriia [Bulletin of the Institute of Bulgarian History]. Annual (1954: Vol. 5). Pub. by Bulgarska akademiia na naukite, Institut za istoriia, arheologii i filosofii [Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, Archeology and Philosophy], Sofia. Editor: Dimitur Kosev, Ul. Ivan Vazov 13, Sofia. Contents: Articles on modern Bulgarian history; book reviews, documents, news and notes. Summaries in French, German and Russian.

H U N G A R Y

1. Acta Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae [Historical Records of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences]. Appears 3 to 4 times a year (1954: Vol. 3). Pub. by Magyar Tudományos Akadémia [Hungarian Academy of Sciences], Budapest V., Akadémia u.2. Editor: Erzsébet Andics, Acta Historica, Budapest 62, Póstaflók 440. First pub. in 1952. Contents: Articles on modern Hungarian history. Annual author index. Articles in Russian, English, French or German; summaries in a language different from that of the article.
2. Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae [Oriental Records of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences]. Appears 3 to 4 times a year (1953: Vol. 3). Pub. by Akadémiai Kiadó [Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences], Budapest V., Alkotmány u. 21. Editor: L. Ligeti, Acta Orientalia, Budapest 62, Póstaflók 440. First pub. in 1951. Contents: Articles on oriental philology and culture (including the Near East), historical articles chiefly on ancient, medieval and early modern periods; book reviews, news and notes. Annual author index. In Russian, French, English and German; summaries in Russian.
3. Akadémiai Értesítő [Bulletin of the Academy]. Monthly (actually 4 to 12 times a year), (1955: Vol. 62). Pub. by Magyar Tudományos Akadémia [Hungarian Academy of Sciences]. Editor: György Osztrovszki, Budapest V., Akadémia u. 2. First pub. in 1893. Contents: Articles on physical and social sciences, history of science, predominantly on Hungary; reports on meetings, news and work of the Academy; book reviews.
4. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Társadalmi-Történeti Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei [Publications of the Department of Social and Historical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences]. Quarterly. Pub. by Magyar Tudományos Akadémia [Hungarian Academy of Sciences], Budapest V., Akadémia u.2. Editor: Imre Szabó, Budapest V., Akadémia u.2. First pub. in 1951. Contents: Articles on history and other social sciences, mostly on Hungary, all periods; reports, debates, book reviews, notes and news. Title translations in French, German and Russian.
5. Művészettörténeti Értesítő [Bulletin of the History of Art]. A Magyar Régészeti, Művészettörténeti és Éremtani Társulat tudományos folyóirata [Scientific periodical of the Hungarian Society of Archaeology, History of Art and Numismatics]. Semi-annual. Pub. by Akadémiai Kiadó [Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences], Budapest V., Alkotmány u.21. Editor: Dezső Dercsényi; Man.Ed.: Lajos Fülöp.

Contents: Articles on the history of art and crafts related thereto, mostly Hungarian medieval and modern periods; studies, research, collection of data, information on protection of historical monuments, book reviews. Title translations in Russian and French.

Századok [Centuries]. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat közlönye [Journal of the Hungarian Historical Society]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 89). Pub. by Magyar Történelmi Társulat [Hungarian Historical Society]. Editor: Erzsébet Andics, Budapest V., Belgrád Rakpart 5. First pub. in 1867. **Contents:** Articles on the history of Hungary, all periods; book reviews, notes and news, bibliography. Annual author index. Summaries in French and Russian.

Társadalmi Szemle [Social Review]. A Magyar Dolgozók Pártjának elméleti folyóirata [Theoretical journal of the Hungarian Working People's Party]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 10). Pub. by Magyar Dolgozók Pártja [Hungarian Working People's Party]. Editorial Board: Andor Berei and others, Budapest V., Nádor u.28. First pub. in 1946. **Contents:** Articles on predominantly current social and political questions, Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism; comments on contemporary events, historical relationship between Hungary and Russia, party life in Soviet bloc countries; book reviews, notes, documents. Annual author index.

Hungarian language journals published outside of Hungary

Új Magyar Út [New Hungarian Way]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 6). Pub. by Magyar Szellemi Munkaközösség [Hungarian Cultural Fellowship], P.O. Box 265, Silver Spring, Maryland, U.S.A. Editor: Elemér Bakó. First pub. in 1950. **Contents:** Articles on the cultural and economic development and modern history of Central and Eastern Europe with special regard to Hungary; poetry, short stories; book reviews; special features: The Iron Curtain, on world affairs and sports. Annual author index. Summaries in English.

Corvina. This journal, which is concerned with cultural and historical matters pertaining to Hungary, is published in Italian in Florence. It will be included in the forthcoming list of Italian periodicals.

R U M A N I A

Analele Romano-Sovietice [Rumanian-Soviet Annals]. **Seria istorie** [Historical series]. Quarterly (1953: Vol. 7). Pub. by Academia Republicii Populare Române (until 1954: Române). Institutul de Studii Româno-Sovietice [Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Rumania, Institute of Rumanian-Soviet Studies], Bucharest. Editor: Petre Constantinescu-Iași. First pub. in 1947. **Contents:** Articles on the modern history and culture of Rumania and the USSR. Commentaries, book and periodical reviews, chronicle; discussion of scholarly developments in the USSR. Annual author index.

2. **Studii** [Studies]. **Revistă de istorie și filozofie** [Review of history and philosophy]. Quarterly (1954: Vol. 7). Pub. by Academia Republicii Populare Române (until 1954: Române), Institutul de Istorie [Historical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Rumania], Bucharest, Bulevardul Generalissimul Stalin 1. Editors: V. Cherestesiu and A. Roman. First pub. in 1948. **Contents:** Articles on philosophy and modern history, predominantly of Rumania; essays, discussions, book reviews. Annual author index. Summaries in Russian and French.

S O V I E T U N I O N

1. **Doklady i Soobshcheniia Instituta istorii** [Bulletins and Reports of the Historical Institute]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954: No. 3; no volume indicated). Pub. by Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut istorii [Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Historical Institute], Moscow, Volkhonka 14. Editor: L. S. Gaponenko. First pub. in 1954. **Contents:** Articles primarily on Russian history, predominantly on the modern era; news and notes on activities of the Institute and related commissions.
2. **Istoricheskii Arkhiv** [Historical Archives]. Bimonthly (1955: No. 2; no volume indicated). Pub. by Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut istorii [Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Historical Institute], in collaboration with Institut Marks'a-Engel'sa-Lenina-Stalina pri TsK KPSS [Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR] and Glavnoe Arkhivnoe Upravlenie [Chief Archival Administration]. Editor: V. I. Shunkov, Moscow, Volkhonka 14. First pub. in 1955. **Contents:** Source and archival materials with introductory comments, mostly on the modern and recent periods; articles on archive administration; reports on archival holdings; book reviews, news and notes.
3. **Istoricheskie Zapiski** [Historical Writings]. Usually appears 3 to 4 times a year (1954: Vol. 49). Pub. by Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut istorii [Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Historical Institute]. Editor: A. L. Sidorov, Moscow, Volkhonka 14. First pub. in 1937. **Contents:** Articles on Russian history, mostly on the modern and recent periods; occasionally news on historical meetings and bibliographies.
4. **Kommunist** [Communist]. **Teoreticheskii i politicheskii zhurnal Tsentral'nogo Komiteta Kommunisticheskoi Partii Sovetskogo Soiuza** [Theoretical and Political Journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR]. 18 issues per annum (1955: Vol. 32). Pub. by Izdatel'stvo "Pravda" [Publishing House "Pravda"]. Editor: S. M. Abalin, Moscow, ul. Pravdy 24. First pub. in 1924 (entitled **Bol'shevik** until 1952). **Contents:** Articles mostly on contemporary Communism (Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism) with policy editorials on its theory and application in the field of politics; recent history, economics and cultural life; aspects of public life, mostly in the USSR and Soviet bloc countries; reviews of books, periodicals and newspapers.

5. Kratkie Soobshcheniia (Brief Communications). Usually semi-annual, but not regularly (1955: No. 14; no volume indicated). Pub. by Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Slavianovedeniia [Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Slavic Studies], Moscow. Editor: I. A. Khrenov. Contents: Articles on scholarly themes, including history, on all Slavic countries, predominantly non-Russian; some issues are dedicated to individual themes; editorials; news and notes; occasional book reviews.
6. Mezhdunarodnaia zhizn' [International Life]. Monthly (No volume indicated). Pub. by Izdatel'stvo "Znanie" [Publishing House "Znanie"], Moscow, Gorokhovskii pereulok 14. Editorial board unnamed. Contents: Articles on current international affairs; reprints of documents, book reviews. Annual author index.
7. Naukovi Zapysky - Instytutu Istorii Ukrainy [Learned Papers - Institute of Ukrainian History]. Annual (1952: Vol. 4). Pub. by Akademiia Nauk Ukrainskoi RSR [Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR], Kiev. Editor: O. K. Kasimenko. Contents: Articles on Ukrainian history; book reviews and Institute news and notes. In Ukrainian.
8. Prepodavanie istorii v shkole [Teaching of History in Schools]. Bi-monthly (No volume indicated). Pub. by Ministerstvo prosveshcheniia RSFSR [Ministry of Education of the Federal Russian Socialist Soviet Republic], Moscow. Editor: A. I. Strazhev, Moscow, Chistye prudy 6. Contents: Articles on Russian history of all periods, mostly modern, and pedagogy; answers to teachers' queries, book reviews, bibliographies especially for teachers' training, news and notes.
9. Slaviane [The Slavs]. Monthly (No volume indicated). Pub. by Slavianetskii komitet SSSR [Slav Committee of the USSR]. Editor: S. N. Pilipchuk, Moscow, ul. Kropotkina 10. Contents: Articles mostly on contemporary cultural, political and economic developments among Slavs throughout the world; book reviews, news and notes. Designed for large circulation. Annual author index.
10. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo [Soviet State and Law]. Appears 8 times a year (No volume indicated). Pub. by Institut prava imeni A. Ia. Vyshinskogo Akademii Nauk SSSR [Institute of Law "A. Ia. Vyshinskii" of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR] and Vsesoiuznyi Institut iuridicheskikh nauk Ministerstva iustitsii SSSR [All-Union Institute of Juridical Sciences of the Ministry of Justice of the USSR]. Editor: V. V. Evgen'ev, Moscow 19, ul. Frunze 10. First pub. in 1931. Contents: Articles on Soviet law and on legal aspects of events in modern history throughout the world; book reviews, bibliographies, editorials, news and notes. Annual author index.
11. Uchenye Zapiski Instituta Slavianovedeniia [Scholarly Papers of the Institute of Slavic Studies]. Appears 2 to 3 times a year, each labelled as a separate volume (1954: Vol. 10). Pub. by Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Slavianovedeniia [Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Slavic Research], Moscow. Editor: P. N. Tret'iakov. First pub. in 1949. Contents: Articles on (mostly modern) history, history of literature and philology of Slavic peoples outside the USSR; each volume is devoted to one of these three topics.
12. Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR [Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 25). Pub. by Akademiia Nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. Editor: K. V. Ostrovitianov, Moscow, ul. Kuibysheva 8. Contents: Articles on all learned subjects and on the history of the Academy; news on Soviet scholars and meetings of Soviet and international congresses; reports on defenses of dissertations and on activities of various scholarly commissions, current bibliography of publications of the Academy, with brief summaries; few book reviews.
13. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta [Bulletin of the Moscow University]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 10). Pub. by Moskovskii Universitet [Moscow University]. Editor: I. G. Petrovskii, Moscow, Leninskie gory, MGU. Contents: Articles on economics, history, philosophy, philology and law; also on the history of Moscow University; reports on current University activities; occasional book reviews.
14. Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 8). Pub. by Institut ekonomiki, Akademiia Nauk SSSR [Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. Editor: P. A. Belov, Moscow, Volkhonka 14. First pub. in 1948. Contents: Articles on economics and political economy, chiefly of the Soviet Union, and occasionally on economic theory and economic history; book reviews, reports, news and notes. Annual author index.
15. Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy]. Bi-monthly (No volume indicated). Pub. by Institut filosofii, Akademiia Nauk SSSR [Institute of Philosophy, Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. Editor: M. D. Kammari, Moscow, Volkhonka 14. Contents: Articles on Communist doctrine and on philosophical and historical questions, history of philosophy (chiefly Russian), criticism of Western philosophical trends; book reviews, discussions; news, as on scholarly work in USSR, and on international congresses. Annual author index.
16. Voprosy istorii [Problems of History]. Monthly (No volume indicated). Pub. by Institut istorii Akademii Nauk SSSR [Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. Editor: A. M. Pankratova, Moscow, ul. Pravdy 24. Contents: Articles of all periods and areas, primarily on recent Russian history; articles on non-Soviet areas, generally on socio-economic or revolutionary themes; news and notes, letters to the editors, book reviews; classified lists of historical dissertations are provided periodically. Annual author index. Summaries in English, French and Italian were included in issue No. 8, August 1955.

Russian and Ukrainian language
journals published outside of the
Soviet Union

Biulleten' Instituta po izucheniiu istorii i kul'tury SSSR [Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 2). Pub. at Munich 37, Germany, Augustenstrasse 46. First pub. in 1954. Contents: Articles on contemporary events and Soviet history and culture; book reviews, reports on activities of the Institute, chronicle of events. Also appears in an English edition.

Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk [Ukrainian Review]. The publishing institute announces the frequency of publication as "not definite." Pub. by the Instytut dlya vivchennya istorii ta kul'tury SSSR [Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR], Munich 37, Germany, Augustenstrasse 46. Editor: P. Kurinnyj and the Learned Council of the Institute. First pub. as Vol. 1 [Knyga 1] in December 1954. Contents: Mostly articles on the Ukraine under Soviet rule. In Ukrainian; summaries in English, French and German.

19. Vestnik Instituta po izucheniiu istorii i kul'tury SSSR [Journal of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR]. Bi-monthly (1954: 15; no volume indicated). Pub. at Munich 37, Germany, Augustenstrasse 46. Editor (and Director of the Institute): B. A. Jakovlev. First pub. in 1951. Contents: Articles mostly on current political, cultural and ethnic aspects of the USSR, a few on recent history; chronicle of events, book reviews and bibliography on the Soviet Union and Communism. Summaries in English, French and German.

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Newly published by the same Institute:

Byelaruski Zbornik [Belorussian Review]. Details will be supplied in the next issue of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

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Exile periodicals on Russia, Ukraine, etc. which are published in other than their native languages will be listed under the respective countries of publication.

NOTES AND NEWS

[Continued from page 331]

Tijke waarde [Belgian diplomatic papers ca. 1890-4: propagandist or scientific values]. W. ROUS, Volkskunde als sociale geschiedeniswetenschap hology as a social historical science]. G. H. Z, Kenan Simonsdr Hasselaer. B. VAN'T HOFF, lborough beoordeeld door zijn tijdgenoten en door ere geschiedsschrijvers [Marlborough viewed by his temporaries and by later historians]. W. S. UN-, Iets over den slaefschenden handel [On the slave de]. H. BAUDET, Eenige beschouwingen over de nse koloniale zin en tegenzin [Thoughts on French onial policy]. [All papers delivered at this gress are summarized in Tijdschrift voor Geschie- is 1955 68(1): 1-30.]

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AMERICAN HISTORY

The forty-eighth meeting of the MISSISSIPPI LEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (1500 R Street, Lin- n 8, Nebraska, U.S.A.) was held at St. Louis, ouri 28-30 April 1955. Eleven other societies ch study American history took part.

The sessions concentrated on the following ics:

Colonial history; American Indian policy; Indi- views and resources; Territorial papers; Jack- and Van Buren; Frontier courts and cases.

St. Louis: Gateway to the West; Oil in Califor- Kansas-Nebraska Act; Politics in a border te, 1850-1870.

Religion, science, and history; Engineering and hnology; Technology on the farm; Popular science American culture; American folk heroes: history, end, or fiction? American medicine; Industry in New South; The small business entrepreneur.

World frontiers; Federalism in nineteenth centu-

ry Latin America; Nineteenth century imperialism; Twentieth century intellectual trends; The New Deal: the first five years.

Nineteenth century American historical writing; Historical biography; Sources for social and intel- lectual history; Business history: three perspectives.

Training college teachers of history; Economic education in grades one through twelve; Improvement of economic education in the schools; Pilot demon- stration in economic education on the high school level.

Wendell H. Stephenson (University of Oregon) spoke on "William A. Dunning: Teacher and Humorist" at a luncheon conference. The Presidential address was given by Walter Prescott Webb (University of Texas) on "The Historical Seminar: its outer shell and inner spirit."

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CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Canadi- an Political Science Association (273 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5) was held on 1-3 June 1955 at the Univer- sity of Toronto. The following papers of particular interest to historians were read: J. H. PERRY, What price provincial autonomy? PHILIP GARIGUE, The French-Canadian family. B. F. HOSELITZ, Patterns of economic growth. H. J. HODDER, The political ide- as of Thorstein Veblen. PAULINE JEWETT, Government and governed in the administration of price controls in World War II. J. C. CROSBIE, Local government in Newfoundland. J. A. CORRY, The prospects for the rule of law. J. J. TALMAN, The impact of the railway on a pioneer community. [Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1955 21(3): 373- 375.]

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